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Part One
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CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE

The State Legislature's Resolution of Thankfulness.

AN EFFORT TO RESCIND IT FAILS

After a Long Debate in the Senate, the Hennessy Resolution from the Assembly Goes Over Until This Morning.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—When the Clerk began reading the journal of last evening in the Assembly this morning, Mr. Harry Schulz moved that the reading be dispensed with. Mr. Foley objected, and the Clerk continued. When that part of the journal referring to the adoption of the Hennessy resolution congratulating the people that the Fifty-third Congress had adjourned was reached, Mr. Foley moved to strike from the record all reference to the resolution.

Mr. Foley, in making the motion, stated that he did not wish to criticise Mr. Hennessy, but every one knew of the arbitrary manner in which the matter had been rushed through the House. Rules of the House had been violated, and every rule of decency had been trampled upon. Mr. Foley did not care whether the resolution referred to even the Sandwich Islands; he did not propose to allow such an outrage to be perpetrated. He stood as the leader of the minority to demand its rights.

Mr. Malby arose to debate the motion, and, when Mr. Foley objected, Speaker Fish said that he would allow Mr. Malby the same latitude as he had the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. McKeown asked Mr. Foley to withdraw his motion until Mr. Hennessy, who was absent, could be in the chamber. This Mr. Foley refused to do, and Mr. Malby spoke against the motion to strike out. He said he was surprised that the leader of the minority should object to the resolution. His only desire last night had been that the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Foley) and the one from Kings (Mr. Hennessy) should debate the resolution.

The resolution was entirely a proper one. The sentiments of the gentleman from Kings, as expressed in the resolution, were the sentiments of every one who had read the newspapers throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was endorsed by every one who had given the work of the late Congress any consideration. Everywhere the voice of the people had been raised upward thanking God that the Legislature of the National Congress had adjourned. Never, even in war times, had the financial condition of the country been worse than since Grover Cleveland had been President and the Fifty-third Congress had been in session. The people, even in prosperous communities, had walked the streets without employment. As the resolution of Mr. Hennessy had expressed the sentiments of the people, it could not be considered a wrong one, and Mr. Malby could not see how the Speaker had been at all arbitrary in his ruling. Congress had done nothing but adjourn, and the people were glad of it.

Mr. Foley could not see why Congress should need any apology from the gentleman from St. Lawrence, Mr. Malby. Congress had been trying to undo the bad work of its Republican predecessors. The hard times of the country had been brought about by the Republican ambition to revise the tariff. Mr. Malby in his speech had large latitude. Mr. Foley called for the yeas and nays on his motion to strike out.

By a vote of 64 to 11 the motion was lost.

The Assembly concurrent resolution congratulating the people on the adjournment of Congress was reached in the Senate at once after preliminary business. Senator Cantor moved to send it to the Finance Committee. Senator Raines asked if the resolution had not been introduced by one of the Democratic leaders.

Senator Cantor replied: "By a Democrat, yes, unfortunately, and put through by the arbitrary ruling of the Speaker."

Senator O'Connor satirically urged that the motion be withdrawn. He said that Senator Cantor could surely join in congratulating the people at their relief from the incubus that has rested on the country for the last few years, and also could surely agree as to the merits of the resolution.

Mr. Cantor replied that he expected some such remarks. This was just the attitude of the Republicans in Congress, taking advantage of every opportunity for political effect, no matter what the result on the country at large. He doubted the propriety of a resolution criticizing Congress for acts of either omission or commission.

Senator O'Connor retorted that the Legislature in the present resolution was simply following good Democratic precedent. Two years ago the Democratic leader offered a resolution relative to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. It was then thought presumptuous by him, (O'Connor,) but the vote seemed to show that he was incorrect.

Senator Cantor admitted that the Legislature had a right to express its opinion on pending legislation. But that was not the present proposition. Criticism such as this on the highest branch of the Government is ill advised and beneath the dignity of the Senate of the Empire State. When the Reed Congress adjourned, no such resolution was offered by the Democratic legislature, although there was a depleted Treasury and other matters to criticise. Although all the people of the State will rise up and call this Legislature blessed when it adjourns, how absurd it would be for village Councils and Boards of Aldermen to pass resolutions of criticism on its work. The motion to refer was made to give the majority time to reflect on the foolishness of its course.

Senator O'Connor referred to the resolution of two years ago, calling the Czar of Russia to task for his treatment of certain of his subjects. He also said the people would have made a serious mistake had they criticised the Reed Congress, as they now would have had to expunge their action. But the present resolution is eminently proper, and should be adopted. Let us, then, express our opinion in charity, regretfully, sadly, and not refer the resolution to a committee.

Senator Cantor said he had listened with interest, and noted that the Republicans forgot that one act of Congress, at least, merits approval. He referred to the repeal of the silver law, which was put on the books by the Republicans and repealed by the heroic efforts of Democrats.

Senator Raines interjected: "It was only repealed by the aid of Republican votes."

Senator Cantor continued: "As to the tariff, I notice that when the able author of the McKinley bill visited Albany lately, instead of all the Republicans arising as his supporters for President, we found to our great surprise that they were all Reed-players." He warned the Republicans that they would have trouble at their next National Convention with the free-silver men and with the people who favor the existing tariff rate. He said that every legislator left behind acts to be regretted. When this Legislature adjourns, a prayer of thanks will go up from the people. On any pending question he believed in resolutions, but not in a spirit of criticism. Such a resolution as this goes too far, and the Empire State should not set an evil example for others in this way. He asserted that Republicans were more responsible for the failures of Congress than the Democrats, since they had joined hands with the opponents of good government and sound money to defeat the people's will.

The debate dragged to considerable length after this, Senators Raines, O'Connor, and others participating. The Cantor motion was defeated by a vote of 9 to 13. Senator O'Connor moved to adopt, but Senator Bradley objected, and it went over under the rule, Senator O'Connor giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning.

BRIGHTENS UP BUSINESS.

Banking Men Glad that the Worthless Congress Is Gone.

Good feeling prevailed down town yesterday over the adjournment of Congress. The markets improved in tone. It was felt that a factor in business uncertainty had been removed, and that while obstacles to quick recovery yet remained, the outlook had perceptibly brightened. A few sample opinions are given.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said: "It is my opinion that the adjournment of Congress is matter for congratulation, and ought to bring some improvement in business, because the public mind will be relieved from any apprehension of unwise legislation. If Congress had had its way, the results would have been simply appalling to contemplate. Mr. Cleveland, by his firmness in regard to the Sherman law and his promptness in grappling with the danger which might have forced the Treasury to a suspension of gold payments, prevented an untold amount of mischief from being done.

"There is, however, still an element of uncertainty in the situation which causes more or less timidity on the part of investors. Congress has done nothing toward settling those great financial questions on the adjustment of which depends a real recovery in business. Mr. Carlisle says the Treasury will have a surplus of $22,000,000 this year, but Mr. Gorman thinks there will be a deficit of $60,000,000. If Mr. Gorman is correct it is quite possible that the Government may be in the market again next Summer with another issue of bonds.

"The gradual diminution in the surplus reserve of the New-York banks is an indication of a better demand for money, which might lead one to suppose that business was improving. There is, however, little improvement of any importance as yet, and I do not see that there can be any great revival of confidence which is not based on good crops, good business, and sound money and these things are yet to come."

Russell Sage said. "The adjournment of Congress is of some advantage, because it removes certain apprehensions which have existed, but the market requires something more than negatives. I think the next important speculation may come from promising conditions for Winter wheat. It is of the utmost importance to the railway interests of the country that crops should be good this year. If wheat comes through the Winter well, as it looks now as though it would, there will be a feeling of hope that may bring some disposition to buy after the grass gets green. Recovery from what we have been through, however, cannot in the nature of things be very rapid. Meantime the Southwest looks as well as any other section."

Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, said: "The departure of Congress is a great relief. People will now feel that a load has been removed from business."

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, said: "The entire country will respond to the relief felt here over the adjournment of a Congress which has been a drag on business, if not a menace to it."

PRESIDENTIAL REAPPOINTMENTS

Nominees Who Were Not Favored by the Senate Get the Places They Wish For Notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has reappointed A. B. Stearns Appraiser at Boston. Mr. Stearns failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The following-named Postmasters who failed of confirmation during the session were to-day reappointed by the President:

Illinois—John Beard, Danville.
Kansas—Robert Kennedy, Pleasanton.
Maryland—D. F. Kean, Cumberland.
Massachusetts—Alfred D. Hoitt, Arlington; Thomas H. Mann, Fitchburg; George A. Wales, Randolph; Charles F. Blodgett, Stoneham.
Montana—Willis E. Dowell, Missoula.
Nebraska—Michael M. Huck, Schuyler.
Nevada—Luther Clarke, Eureka.
Pennsylvania—Frank Feyler, Rochester.
South Dakota—Alfred D. Tinsley, Sioux Falls.

D. C. Marsh was appointed Postmaster at East St. Louis, Ill. This is a recess appointment.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Senator Gorman objected, and the United States Senate did not confirm the appointment of Mr. William L. Marbury as United States District Attorney for Baltimore, but still that gentleman retains the office and will draw the salary. President Cleveland acted immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, and there was no interregnum between the end of Mr. Marbury's first official term and the beginning of his second. Mr. Marbury early yesterday afternoon received the following dispatch from Attorney General Olney: "Your commission as District Attorney was mailed to you this day."

Charges of Fraudulent Stock Selling.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Charges of conducting a fraudulent stock-selling business without dealing actually in grain or other commodities are made against the Traders' Syndicate of this city, in a bill filed in the Circuit Court by August Jutte of Pittsburg. He alleges that F. M. Moore, President, and E. H. Rood, Secretary of the concern, sold him stock for $1,000, and returned part of the money, pretending it was the profit each month from speculation in grain for the benefit of all stockholders. In some months there was no dividend, and at other times a loss. Jutte asks for an accounting.

Superintendent Ford Very Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—Bernard J. Ford, ex-Superintendent of the State House at Trenton, who, as was brought out by the Senatorial investigation yesterday, employed questionable methods in purchasing goods for the State, is at present in St. Augustine, Fla. In a letter to a friend in this city under date of March 1, Mr. Ford writes that his health is anything but good, and that he is confined to his bed and is under a physician's care. From other sources, Mr. Ford's friends learn that his recovery is a matter of grave doubt.

WALKED INTO PLATT'S NET

A Caucus of Republican Senatorial Flies in Albany.

THE POLICE BILLS NOT REPORTED

An Attempt to Induce Gov. Morton to Desert the Cause of Mayor Strong That Utterly Failed.

ALBANY, March 5.—While Mr. Platt and his friends in New-York are talking harmony, and attempting to create the impression that the Republican Party in city and State is tranquil as a green bay tree, emissaries of the machine are in Albany, trying first to make life uncomfortable for Mayor Strong, and secondly to rivet the Platt grip upon the machine.

Last night Abe Gruber, better known as "Commodore Walnut," and Edward Lauterbach, came to town as envoys from Mr. Platt. To a correspondent of The New-York Times Mr. Lauterbach explained that his purpose in coming to Albany was to discover what duties, responsibilities, or prerogatives, devolved upon the Chairman of the County Committee of New-York. But to Gov. Morton Mr. Lauterbach warbled a different madrigal.

For two hours this morning he sat in the Executive Chamber awaiting the appearance of Senator Lexow, the plan being that both were to interview Gov. Morton on a very important matter, first as to whether the Governor would recede from his position on the New-York City Police bill and permit the Senate to inject the names of the four Police Commissioners into the bill; second, in the event of the Governor rejecting this proposition, what amendment would be acceptable to him diminishing the power of the Mayor and enhancing the influence of the State machine. In other words, how far would the Governor go toward stripping this prerogative of naming the commission from the Mayor.

Mr. Lexow, however, was in the Republican caucus, and Mr. Lauterbach put in a two hours' wait in his usual nervous manner. Finally the representative from Rockland appeared, and for over an hour an interesting interview took place. The Governor, in so many words, refused to recede or to commit himself, beyond observing that Mayor Strong had been elected on a non-partisan basis, and it was presumed, and the people expected, that he would continue his administration in a non-partisan manner. New-York City looked for a home-rule policy, and it was his opinion that the Legislature should not interfere with that policy. The only way out of the woods was to let the Mayor name the Commissioners.

The result of the interview was not consoling either to Mr. Lauterbach, to Senator Lexow, or to the followers of Mr. Platt.

The letter which Mr. Lexow received today, and which was printed in to-day's New-York Times, from Charles Stewart Smith gave the Rockland representative a good excuse to defer action on the police bills and to adjourn the meeting of his special committee that was to be held for the purpose of reporting those bills. No meeting, therefore, was held to-day and none is likely to be held to-morrow. The bills, therefore, are still, to all intents and purposes, tied up.

In the meantime the Platt Senators played a very sharp—if not a bunko—trick upon the anti-Platt Senators. An adjourned meeting of last night's caucus was held to-day. It was attended by sixteen Republican Senators, the absentees being Reynolds and Wolfert of Kings and Parsons of Monroe. Senator Smelzer acted as Chairman. On motion of Senator O'Connor this resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus of Republican Senators that we will abide by the result of a regularly-called Republican caucus upon any matter that shall receive the votes of two-thirds of all the Republican Senators.

It was also agreed that a caucus should be called upon the application in writing of any three Senators. The result clearly indicates a clever move on the part of Mr. Platt and his followers to control the Senate at whatever cost. So long as Senators Wolfert and Reynolds are ill it would be impossible for the Platt Senators to pass friendly or defeat hostile legislation, unless some action like that taken by the caucus was adopted. The anti-Platt fly Senators seem to have walked into the spider's web of the Platt outfit without realizing it.

RAN AWAY WITH A TROLLEY CAR

Policeman Followed on Another Car, but Only Caught One Man.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 5.—A trolley car of the belt line was left standing at Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The conductor and motorman went into the waiting room to get warm. The motorman left the handle of the motor box lying on a seat. Three men boarded the car. One of them picked up the handle and passed out to the front platform, adjusted the crank, and sent the car flying through Bergen Avenue. The motorman and conductor shouted to the men to stop, but no attention was paid to their cries. Another car, with a policeman aboard, was quickly started in pursuit. As the fugitive car swung around the corner of Monticello and Harrison Avenues the trolley pole jumped the wire and the car stopped. Before the pursuing car could come up with it, however, the three men jumped off. Two of them escaped, but the third was captured after a short chase. He described himself as John Mackey, twenty-one years old, of Garfield Avenue. He said the theft of the car was only a joke, but after he and his companions had started the car they could not stop it. He was committed to the county jail for ten days as a disorderly person. He refused to disclose the names of his companions.

The Fair Will Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The demurrer of counsel for Charles Fair to the petition of the executors for probate of a copy of the missing document as the will of the late Senator Fair was overruled today. The case was then continued until March 18. The court decided to hear Saturday next the application of counsel for the executors for leave to file a certified copy of the will.

Killed Himself Because of Grip.

Adolph H. Bevers, sixty years old, committed suicide yesterday at 57 West Twenty-third Street, where he lived with his brother-in-law, Edward Fincken, a coal merchant, whose yards are at Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. He was a salesman for a wholesale grocery at 107 Water Street. For the last two weeks he had been suffering from the grip, and his illness is the only motive for his suicide of which his relatives are aware. He shot himself in the head.

EFFECT OF THE LOTTERY LAW

Assistant Attorney General Thomas Shows What Powers Are Given in It—What He Hopes from It.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Assistant Attorney General Thomas, for the Post Office Department, to-day gave out the following statement regarding the new lottery law just passed, which prevents express companies from carrying lottery matter:

By virtue of this act, it is made punishable by imprisonment for a term not more than two years or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, to cause to be brought to this country from abroad, or cause to be carried from one State to another in the United States, any paper, certificate, ticket, or advertisement concerning a lottery. This, of course, will effectually prevent the conveyance of such matter between States, or bringing it into this country from other nations, by express companies or common carriers between the States.

But the most important provision of the bill, in the opinion of the postal authorities, is the last section thereof, which reads as follows:

"That the powers conferred upon the Postmaster General by the statute of 1890, Chapter 908, Section 2, are hereby extended and made applicable to all letters or other matter sent by mail."

The second section of the act of Sept. 19, 1890, here referred to, provided that the Postmaster General, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any one is conducting a lottery or similar enterprise, or a scheme to defraud through the mails, may forbid the payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters to him. Here the authority given ended, and, under the act as it therefore stood, the department could not, and did not, interfere with ordinary matter under seal, though directed to a person known to be conducting a lottery or fraud.

Hence, the parties who heretofore have been forbidden the money-order and registry systems of the Post Office Department have corresponded with their patrons or would-be patrons under seal through the mails, inclosing all their literature and giving instructions to procure express money orders, instead of postal money orders, and send them in sealed letters by mail, all of which matter, thus under seal, the department was compelled to deliver to the addressees, though they were known to be violating the law. In this way the department has been transporting lottery and fraudulent matter and express money orders for investment in them, and yet has been deprived of the revenues it would have derived from the postal money orders that it would otherwise have issued.

The section above quoted from the act of March 2, 1895, clothes the Postmaster General with power to meet and eradicate this evil. It authorizes him to refuse to deliver to a party who, he finds, upon evidence satisfactory to him, is conducting a lottery or fraud through the mails, any letter or other mail matter, whether registered or not, and to have it returned to the senders, where known, or to the Dead Letter Office if unknown, marked, "Fraudulent."

It is confidently predicted by Mr. Thomas that this new power conferred on the Postmaster General will tend greatly to suppress the lottery traffic in our country, which up to this time has been scotched, but not killed.

WAS RUNNING AT HIGH SPEED

Minton's Car Smashed Into a Cross-Town Car, but Nobody Was Hurt—Three Women Shrieked, Though.

A serious trolley car collision, in which several lives were imperiled, occurred early last evening at the intersection of Willoughby, Adams, and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn.

It was due to the carelessness of a motorman, who ran his car at a high rate of speed turning the corners.

He was Joseph Minton, and was in charge of Car 147 of the Seventh Avenue line, which was bound toward the bridge. He had turned from Boerum Place into Fulton Street, without slackening speed, and was swinging into Adams Street, when Car 3,327 of the Cross-town line, which had the right of way, came down Willoughby Street.

Minton paid no attention to the other car, but kept right on, and the result was that his car struck the other with terrific force in the side, knocking it clear off the track and throwing it on the sidewalk. It rolled over on its side.

There were three women in the Cross-Town car, but by some miracle they escaped injury. They shrieked, though. The motormen and conductors were not hurt either.

Both cars were completely wrecked. All the window glass was broken, and part of the roof of the Seventh Avenue car was lifted off. Many persons were in the vicinity at the time, and there was a good deal of excitement. Minton was arrested.

Car 36 of the Fifteenth Street line smashed into a mineral water wagon at Smith Street and Hamilton Avenue last evening and completely demolished it.

Police Commissioner Welles yesterday issued a general order instructing policemen to report to him every violation of law on the part of motormen, regarding speed of trolley cars.

LEXINGTON NOT TO CELEBRATE THIS YEAR

The Residents Weary of the Burdens of Patriots' Day.

BOSTON, March 5.—At the town meeting yesterday, for the first time in many years, the town of Lexington refused to make any appropriation for the celebration of Patriots' Day.

This is a matter of great surprise to every one who knows how intimately the holiday is connected with the history of the town, and how proud the town is of that history.

The people wish to have a rest this year from the exertion of the extensive celebration which they have always held on that date. They do not like the idea of having so many people as there were in the town last year, tramping over the common and invading their premises. Another reason is that the town has spent a good deal of money for this purpose in past years, and the people think that some of the other towns should do their share.

THE PRESIDENT OFF ON A VACATION

He Leaves Washington for a Trip Through the North Carolina Sounds.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President left Washington this morning on the lighthouse tender Violet, which is to make her regular tour of inspection in the lighthouse district, including the sounds of North Carolina.

The President was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, his physician; Commander George De F. Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton, Inspector of this lighthouse district. The cruise of the Violet will cover about the same territory that has been covered on her former trips with Mr. Cleveland. The trip is likely to last for a week or ten days.

Bishop Healey Very Ill.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—The Right Rev. J. A. Healey, Catholic Bishop of Portland, is ill, and, by order of his physicians, all visitors are excluded from his room. Bishop Healey became ill about two years ago, the result of overwork. He made an extensive tour through the United States and then visited Europe, returning with health improved, but not restored.

W. K. VANDERBILT LOSES

His Wife Gets an Absolute Divorce and Custody of Children.

SHE IS ALLOWED TO MARRY AGAIN

An Ample Financial Settlement in a Lump Sum, and, It Is Said, Several Estates in This Country.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday to Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

Under the terms of the judgment, Mrs. Vanderbilt will have the custody of her three children, and if she chooses she may remarry. Mr. Vanderbilt is prohibited from marrying during Mrs. Vanderbilt's lifetime. In effect, this simply means that he may not marry again in this State. If he remarries outside the jurisdiction of the court and the marriage is recognized as legal in the place where it is solemnized, it will be recognized in this State, despite the prohibition.

Suitable provision, in keeping with Mr. Vanderbilt's large fortune, is made for the support of Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children. The terms are kept secret. It is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt is to have the fine city house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, the marble palace at Newport, the country place at Islip, L. I., and a cash settlement of something between $3,000,000 and $10,000,000.

The divorce was granted to Mrs. Vanderbilt on the statutory grounds. As all the papers in the case, except the decree, are sealed up in the County Clerk's office, in accordance with the law, no positive information can be had as to the identity of the co-respondent. Her name does not appear in the decree.

The decree was signed by the court on the report of Edmond Kelly, as referee. It reads:

This action having been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the purpose of obtaining a judgment of divorce and dissolving the marriage between the parties on the ground of the defendant's adultery, and the summons and a copy of the complaint having been duly served on the defendant in person within the State of New-York, on the third day of January, 1895, as appears by the affidavit of William H. Keogh, duly filed, and the defendant having appeared herein by Anderson, Howland & Murray, his attorneys, and duly served on the plaintiff's attorneys in answer to the said complaint herein and putting in issue the allegations of adultery therein contained, and an order having been duly made and entered in this action whereby it was referred to Edmond Kelly, as sole referee, and having been tried before the said referee, and he having made his report thereon, on Jan. 18, 1895, with the evidence and proceedings taken before him, it appears, and the referee finds and decides, among other things, that the material allegations of the complaint in this action are true, and that the plaintiff and defendant were married in this city on April 20, 1875, and were residents of the State of New-York at the time of the marriage until and at the time of the commencement of this action, that the defendant had been guilty of the acts of adultery charged in the complaint, as in the said report found and specified, and that there is no judgment in any court of the State of New-York or of any other State against the plaintiff and in favor of the defendant for a divorce on the ground of adultery, or otherwise; that the complainant is a proper person to have the care and custody of the children of the marriage, namely, Consuelo Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harold S. Vanderbilt; that the defendant is a man of considerable means and able to provide for his wife and family, and that the complainant is entitled to suitable provision for the support of herself and for the education and maintenance of her children.

The referee having directed that judgment be entered in this action in favor of the plaintiff and dissolving the marriage between the parties hereto, and the action having duly come on to be heard on Feb. 5, 1895, and the referee having duly made his report to this court, the parties were directed to attend a special term of this court on Feb. 21, 1895, to present evidence on both sides. Said hearing having been duly adjourned until this day, the plaintiff presented an agreement making due provision for the education and maintenance of the children and support of the plaintiff, dated Jan. 19, 1895, the plaintiff duly waived and relinquished all her right and claim to have any such provision required to be made by this court herein. And after hearing Joseph H. Choate, William Jay, and William H. Duer, of counsel on behalf of plaintiff, and Henry H. Anderson, for defendant, and on motion of Dayo, Duer & Bauerdorf, attorneys for plaintiff, it is ordered, judged, and decreed that the said report of the referee be in all respects ratified, approved, and confirmed, and it is further adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Alva A. Vanderbilt, and the defendant, William K. Vanderbilt, the parties to this action, be and they hereby are divorced, and that the marriage between them is dissolved accordingly.

It is also adjudged that the plaintiff be permitted to marry again during the life of William K. Vanderbilt, as if the marriage to him had never taken place.

It is decreed, however, that William K. Vanderbilt is not permitted to marry during the life of the said Alva A. Vanderbilt.

It is ordered that the said William K. Vanderbilt be permitted to visit the said children at all proper times.

It is also ordered that the children receive their education in the United States upon consent of both parties through their lawyers in court.

The three children of the marriage are Consuelo, born March 2, 1877; William K., Jr., born Oct. 6, 1878, and Harold S., born July 6, 1884.

Everything about the divorce proceedings has been conducted very quietly. Joseph H. Choate, William H. Duer, and Col. William Jay acted for Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Henry H. Anderson, of Anderson, Howland & Murray, represented Mr. Vanderbilt. The case was sent to Mr. Kelly, as referee, by mutual consent.

None of the interested persons would discuss the case yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt is in Europe, having left New-York about the middle of January. Mrs. Vanderbilt is at her city residence.

Justice Barrett, when asked about the sealing up of the papers, said:

"The papers in divorce cases are not sealed by order of the court. On the contrary, it requires an order of the court to unseal them. A rule of practice, not only in this court, but in the courts throughout the State, requires that the testimony in divorce cases be sealed. The seal can be broken only by the court, and an order to that effect would be granted only to persons interested in the matter, and entitled to the privilege for reasons other than mere curiosity.

"It is not proper for the papers in any divorce case to be seen, with the exception of the decree, and the clerks of the courts have not the right to allow any person to see the testimony in divorce cases, without an order of the court. The testimony in this case was sealed simply in obedience to the rule of the court, and for no other reason.

"The decree would have been signed some time ago except for the fact that I was sick. Mr. Vanderbilt has made provision for his wife that Mrs. Vanderbilt and her counsel consider ample. He gives her a lump sum. I cannot give the amount, but it was satisfactory."

When Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were married twenty years ago, the match was generally looked upon with satisfaction on both sides. Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Alva Smith of Mobile, Ala., and comes of one of the oldest families in the South. She came to New-York with her mother and two sisters early in the seventies. They were at once received in the best circles, as their social connections were of the highest.

Mr. Vanderbilt first met his wife at a reception given by his sister, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. He was then eighteen years old. Their engagement was announced a few months later, and their wedding followed within the year. It was the great social event of the season.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has long been looked upon as one of the leading figures in the exclusive social world, and her husband, despite his unremitting business activity, also managed to devote a great deal of time to society. They entertained lavishly both here and during their frequent residences abroad, and were as well known socially in Europe as they were in America.

No one ever suspected that there was any domestic trouble until about a year and a half ago, when there were faint rumors in society and about the clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with a party of friends, started in November, 1893, on a long cruise in the yacht Valiant, that had just been built by Mr. Vanderbilt. This cruise came to a sudden end last March, and then the rumors that there were serious difficulties became stronger than ever. Not long afterward it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had separated. Afterward the couple, through the efforts of relatives, were reported to have been reconciled, but the divorce suit now brought to a conclusion shows that there was no foundation in these reports.

William K. Vanderbilt, with his brother, Cornelius, is at the head of the great Vanderbilt interests in this country. He has always been a worker, and fifteen years ago, when he was but twenty-nine years old, he was President of several of the railroads controlled by his father, William H. Vanderbilt. He was the second son, and has always divided the management of the family property with his elder brother.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK STATE

Municipal Officers Chosen in Many Cities—Exciting Contest in Ithaca—Surprise in Lyons.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 5.—An exciting charter election in Ithaca has just ended by the election of Leroy G. Todd, Republican, Mayor of the city, by 515 plurality. The Democratic candidate was second in the race. Two years ago the anti-saloon or no-license party carried the city. Three out of the four Aldermen were Republicans. The city is normally Democratic by about 300.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 5.—The Republicans elected their entire city ticket to-day by majorities ranging from 800 to 1,500. The offices of Mayor, Treasurer, City Judge, and Recorder, which have been filled by Democrats for from four to thirteen years, have been given to the Republicans. Orlando Lewis was elected Mayor by about 1,500 majority.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 5.—The charter election in this city to-day was won by the Republicans by majorities ranging from 350 to 800. All the Aldermen are elected, and the Council will be unanimously Republican. William A. Fisher, the workingman's candidate for Mayor, has 300 majority. The Republican excise nominees, who were indorsed by the liquor dealers, were elected over the high-license candidate nominated by the Committee of One Hundred.

ROME, N. Y., March 5.—At the municipal election here to-day, the Republicans elected Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley Mayor over Jerome Graves by a majority of 553. They also elected their Justice of the Peace, two out of four constables, and four out of five Aldermen.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 5.—A city election was held here to-day and the Republicans swept the city by majorities ranging from 384 to 650. They elected every candidate except one, Alderman Joshua Hirst, Democrat, carrying the Third Ward by 29 majority. The Board of Aldermen stands eight Republicans and one Democrat. A "no-license" Excise Board was elected by a majority of 472, but two members of the board, who will hold over, are for license.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 5.—The Republicans in the charter election held here to-day elected two Trustees, Assessor, and Treasurer. Stephen D. Horton, independent was re-elected President without opposition, and Edward F. Hill and Homer Anderson, Democrats, were chosen Water Commissioners by small majorities. The Republicans will have good working majorities in both boards.

CORNING, N. Y., March 5.— At the municipal election to-day, out of the nine offices filled, seven Republicans and two Democrats were elected. Four of the five Aldermen elected are Republicans. The proposition to bond the city for $70,000 for a new water system was defeated by 52 majority.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 5.—The elections for town officers passed off quietly to-day. Judge Avery, Independent Democrat, was elected by a large majority.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 5.—The Republicans carried the town meetings in Saratoga County to-day.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 5.—The Democrats elected their entire city ticket to-day. O. W. Cutler was elected Mayor by a majority of 108. Phillips (Rep.) was elected last year by nearly 200 majority.

LYONS, March 5.—The head of the Democratic ticket was elected at to-day's town meeting. Such a thing has not happened before in seven years.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.—A very hot election to-day resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate for City Judge by about 1,000 plurality. Edgar Denton headed the Democratic ticket and John C. Melville was the Republican candidate. It is reported that the A. P. A. weakened the strength of the Republican candidate, who is a pronounced Irish Catholic. The Democratic influence was cast solidly for the candidate of the party. Six Republican Aldermen and five Democrats were elected.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—Lewis County to-day elected ten Democratic and eight Republican Supervisors. The board remains unchanged politically.

Cost of a New Pension Law.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the statement that the act recently passed by Congress, providing that all persons on the pension rolls at less than $6 per month shall be raised to that amount, would increase the expenditures of the Government about $1,500,000 a year, and affect about 40,000 cases. He added that it was unnecessary for pensioners of this class to file applications for increase, as the bureau would take prompt action in adjusting their claims.

A Defeat for the Suffragists.

BOSTON, March 5.—The House of Representatives this afternoon defeated the Woman's Suffrage bill by a vote of 127 to 87.

CANNON IS DISINGENUOUS

His Reply to Charges Is Largely Made Up of Evasions.

AVOIDS MAKING A DIRECT DENIAL

Further Explanations of His Connection with the Church and Politics Are Called For.

THE FAMILY AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

Relations of the Temple Fund with the Saltair Pleasure Resort Not Explained.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 5.—The reply of George Q. Cannon, published in The Salt Lake Herald here, to the article published in The New-York Times Feb. 13 must have reached New-York by this time. One conspicuous result of The New-York Times's article is the present attitude of The Salt Lake Tribune. That paper demands that Republicans take up Mr. Cannon's fight and force The New-York Times to a divulgence of the name of the contributor daring to discuss that gentleman as would be discussed any other man of prominence. It makes this demand in spite of the statement of Mr. Cannon that he has never publicly expressed any political convictions, and has done nothing toward the results as they stand. I have been shown copies of The Tribune, (and they are almost limitless,) in which Mr. Cannon is, by that paper, estimated practically as The New-York Times has estimated him—as the controlling influence in Mormon affairs, and as a man so adroit and plausible as to cause that paper continuously to designate him as "Smooth Bore." There is no conspicuous man in New-York in politics to-day to whom this description would apply, but in ecclesiastic circles there is one person who answers perfectly to the appellation. No one in Utah credits The Tribune with any other than purely political motives in the defense of Mr. Cannon.

The Deseret Evening News, (edited, as already stated, by Mr. Cannon's newspaper son,) although the organ of a Christian people, makes a very unworthy defense. It seems heated with the idea that vituperation is a reply and denunciation an argument. Surely Mr. Cannon, innocent and a follower of the lowly Nazarene, could not have taught his sons that abuse of an opponent is the proper method of inspiring in unbelieving minds a respect of the teachings of the Church. Assuming Mr. Cannon to be as good a man as Mr. Cannon says he is, and as the Church organ says he is, then his precepts and practices seem to have been productive of very unsatisfactory results in the literary son, if one is to judge by the expressions employed in divers articles in The News while discussing the subject.

His Defense a Church Necessity.

All through the excitement created by the appearance of the article in The New-York Times, (and certainly it has been an excitement profound enough to satisfy the most exacting person in pursuit of the unusual,) there has been a steady and unfailing disposition on the part of Republican prints generally, and the Church press particularly, to justify the position of The New-York Times as to Mr. Cannon's relation to the Church. This has not been an intentional justification, but an involuntary and inevitable one in a community whose current thought has so long been compelled to traverse fixed channels. It is shown in the disposition of the Church organ to make it appear that the discussion of Mr. Cannon's history was nothing if not tantamount to an attack on the Church. Mr. Cannon, in his reply, makes it so appear, and The News makes it so appear. The Tribune alone intimates that it is an attack on the Republican Party, but this is ascribed to a mental aberration, in which The Tribune (like others, since Mr. Cannon's son became a candidate for Delegate to Congress,) has grown to look upon the Republican Party and the Church Party as the same thing, and that in attacking Mr. Cannon, an assault, by the same token, has been committed on both the Republican Party and on the Church.

Does not this substantially verify the declaration of The New-York Times that far and away ahead of any other man in the West, in that quiet yet potential influence which means absolute results, is Mr. George Q. Cannon? If Mr. Cannon has been singled out for discussion, it is merely a recognition of the commanding position occupied by him.

A Review, Not an Attack.

Mr. Cannon is ungenerous in his reply. Matters had been communicated to me regarding his own and his family affairs, which, if true, would have made highly interesting reading, and which I knew The New-York Times would not desire to use any more than I to repeat them. But when Mr. Cannon construes the article in question as an attack on him and his family, with no higher object than to do them injury, he is unmindful of a past that might be revived—a past which the court records bear evidence of, and which still otherwise lingers in the regretful memory of a devoted people. Of course Mr. Cannon's sons could not be expected to rejoice at a wide discussion of the affairs of their father, and incidentally of their own. Yet they should be neither forgetful nor unjust. The desire has been to discuss only such matters as seemed proper subjects for public review.

If Mr. Cannon's reply is read with anything like the care evidently taken in its preparation, my impression is that it will be found seriously lacking in candor. It is certainly evasive. It possesses this characteristic in a degree as marked as some of the recent declarations of Thomas C. Platt of New-York in reference to Mayor Strong, and the attitude toward him of the Platt followers in the Legislature. It may be said, and said with a force which his own reply provokes, that he has but confirmed what has already been said as to the man and his methods, since friendly readers even will be unable to decide his attitude in respect of the matters he assumes to explain to the satisfaction of his followers. As ever, he presumes upon their faith in him. The answer is a practical admission that he does not highly esteem their intelligence since he seems to take it for granted that a mere reference by him to a subject is

a sufficient denial as to the truth of specific statements.

And yet the people believe Mr. Cannon has not been as true to their interests as he seems to feel he has been. While few are prepared to believe all the things said concerning him, all believe some of the things, and not a statement has been made but finds credit in the minds of many.

Before Mr. Cannon Knew.

When the article appeared in The New-York Times, a very incomplete synopsis of it was wired to The Tribune here. This was presented to Mr. Cannon, and a statement asked from him. He at once denied that he had exerted political influence in the recent election, averring that since his disfranchisement he had never expressed his political views. At that time he was not aware that this declaration was exactly in line with what your correspondent had said of him. The Tribune's Washington correspondent declared emphatically that for four years Mr. Cannon had unreservedly expressed his faith in Republican doctrines while in Washington. This discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Cannon's defender and Mr. Cannon are not explained, and Mr. Cannon's attitude makes it a little doubtful which way to lean in the hope of getting the truth. But the incident is a direct and absolute confirmation of another statement made in the former article, that Mr. Cannon's political views are not known, and are to-day a subject for discussion among his people and his friends. In spite of his evident anxiety to counteract the effect of The New-York Times's discussion, the article was not strong enough to induce Mr. Cannon to divulge these views, wherefore it is not unfair to repeat here the query which closed the preceding article: "Will Mr. Cannon be a candidate for United States Senator as a Republican or as a Democrat?"

What He Does Not Answer.

It may be taken for granted that Mr. Cannon admits the truth as to those portions of the discussion to which he has vouchsafed no reply. Briefly reviewed, they are:

First—As Utah goes politically so also will Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, and perhaps other adjoining States, and their political complexion will depend on the results which a well-disciplined body of voters can always secure when holding the balance of power.

Second—That when the saltair pavilion and railroad were completed the exhortations against Sabbath desecrations at the lake ceased, and that concerts on the Sabbath day, at a place in which Mr. Cannon was financially interested, and where a saloon also flourished, were encouraged by pulpit indorsement.

Third—That many new schemes were undertaken to uphold others in danger of collapse; and that Mr. Cannon, for the purpose of avoiding unfriendly criticism, associated with him in these enterprises, men held in the highest esteem.

Fourth—That the colossal powerdam at Ogden was one of these.

Fifth—That the Utah Company was instituted to this end, and that it was projected upon the public at an opportune time in the political life of Mr. Cannon's political son, though organized months before.

Sixth—That the Church coal lands were absorbed by the Utah Company without remuneration to the church, and that the investment was in this case distinctly personal. Also that the sugar factory and iron mines were to be absorbed. Furthermore, that the original statement that sufficient Utah money was behind the scheme was incorrect.

Seventh—That the statements as to the several occurrences connected with the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker law are true, as well as the statement of incidents leading to the adoption of the Constitution in which polygamy was to be forever prohibited.

Eighth—That effort was made to have the people nearly evenly divided politically, the claim being that their material salvation depended on it, so that the weight of one man judiciously poised in ecclesiastical circles might change the poltical result at any time.

Ninth—That Mr. Cannon had been and Mr. Woodruff is a Democrat.

Tenth—That Mr. Cannon and others did rush to the defense of his political son when questioned by Judge Powers.

Eleventh—That Mr. Cannon did attack the Democratic press for its mild rebuke of Joseph F. Smith, and that he did warn the people not to take papers publishing such articles.

Twelfth—That Mr. Woodruff was induced to vote for Mr. Cannon's political son.

Thirteenth—That Republicans did nominate as candidates—to whom the making of the Constitution of the new State was to be intrusted—men notoriously of ill repute and unsavory reputation.

Fourteenth—That Mr. Cannon had not and still has not expressed his political views.

Public Support of the Cannon Family.

Now to Mr. Cannon's reply:

It were unreasonable to expect that a stranger could write at such length without some error, some exaggeration, and perhaps some bias. My idea that Mr. Cannon's family was large was drawn from a statement made in my hearing that he had a schoolhouse for his own children. That there were not offices enough in the gift of the people to supply his progeny was discredited when published. That they are largely supported by the public is true, despite Mr. Cannon's objection to the statement. One son is a member of the Twelve Apostles, and receives therefore $3,000 a year. Mr. Cannon's income as an Apostle is $3,000 a year. While he says he takes nothing from the Church, the explanation made to me proves the statement to be an evasion pure and simple. Here, then, is $6,000 a year taken from the public. The political son will soon receive $5,000 as Congressman. This certainly is public money. The other son edits the Church organ. The plant is the property of the Church, and the support to it is purely on the score that it is the Church organ—even its friends agree that it is not a newspaper. Thus the people support the organ, and the organ supports the son. So the Church so far supports all but Mr. Cannon's political son. If he have any other sons of age, or that have long been of age, the public is not aware of it. Again, by supporting the Church publications—all of which are under control of Mr. Cannon and his sons—the people, as already published, support the children of this remarkable man, as well as this remarkable man himself. Is not, therefore, the statement that they are supported by the public largely, if not altogether, true?

One of these sons at one time was a Presiding Bishop of the Church, to whose hands all the Church funds came before they were turned over to the Church Presidency. He was then paid for these services, and that he does not now hold the place is no fault of the people nor of Mr. Cannon himself.

As to Mr. Cannon's enumeration of the institutions in which he has interests, and in which none of his children have been employed, it may be pertinent to suggest that the intimation was that there were insufficient public offices to supply his rapidly increasing family. No one has credited him with a desire to fill all private and business offices as well. But the final test of this question is: Where and how could Mr. Cannon's sons have done better or prospered more than they have? What private vocations promised such satisfactory results as they now enjoy?

New-York politicians have much to learn in the way of distributing "opportunities" from Mr. Cannon.

How the Church Contributes.

Certainly Mr. Cannon's reply does not meet the charge that no Church work of any kind is published except by his firm; that the Church organs are controlled by his

Mrs. F. H. Andrews,
South Woodstock, Conn.

Every Spring

Hood's Sarsaparilla Puts Me in Good Health for a Year.

"I was troubled with palpitation of the heart and could not sleep at night. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It

Did Me Much Good

and enabled me to do all my house cleaning and farm work throughout the Summer. I first took Hood's Sarsaparilla six years ago for sick headache and general debility. At that time my weight was 140 pounds, whereas now I weigh 178 pounds and am still gaining. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla every Spring since. In fact, it is

The Only Medicine

I take during the year, for I do not need any more until the next Spring. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

every one." Mrs. F. H. ANDREWS, Box 132, South Woodstock, Connecticut.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

sons, and that in supporting these varied publications the faithful not only contribute to the support of the children of Mr. Cannon, but to the support of Mr. Cannon himself. I am informed that the Book of Mormon has been copyrighted by this enterprising and thoughtful firm, for which reason this part of the "Word of the Lord to the Saints" can now be secured only through George Q. Cannon & Sons. And the control of all these publications has other advantages. If the Saints can be induced to subscribe for Church publications alone, the danger of a general circulation of such discussions as the one to which Mr. Cannon has just replied will be minimized, while the daring one who undertakes a criticism can be as roundly berated as a willing son would wish to have done for a considerate father, and the words of the assailant will never have opportunity of being judged on their merits, but will always be referred to or spoken of in the pleasant ways of a heated defendant. A most amazing and advantageous fatality surrounds all these uninfluenced conditions.

Mr. Cannon declares that he has not used the Church to his own advantage, or to that of his children. Is not his memory treacherous and his reasoning defective? Certainly he will not hold that the members of the Church are not aiding him when they purchase Church works, the control of which has passed entirely into the hands of his printing establishment. Nor will he aver that the people are not urged as a duty to support the Church publications, which are edited and owned by George Q. Cannon & Sons. I have been handed a letter in which the First Presidency urges the people not to stop subscribing for The Desert News. I am informed that this letter had a wide circulation, and its appearance was due to the fact that a number of Mormon Democratic Club members had decided to terminate their subscriptions to that paper because of its alleged Republican leanings. The News then, as now, was controlled by Mr. Cannon's sons. Mr. Cannon declares the Church was glad to get rid of it. It was, therefore, taken by Mr. Cannon's sons as a private speculation, and they trusted to make it profitable as a Church organ. Then, when certain members of the Church, wearying of its political bias, (real or fancied, matters not,) determined to stop supporting it, and thus decrease the revenue to Mr. Cannon's sons, the First Presidency addressed the Saints in a letter, in which Mr. Cannon joins, admonishing the disaffected ones that it is their duty to support the Church organ. Surely Mr. Cannon will not hold that this is not an exercise of Church influence on behalf of the financial welfare of his sons. He might have done as much for others had they been the lessees of the several News editions, in which event he would not have maintained the highly untenable position that he was not using the Church to help the lessees financially. But it happened that The News fell to Mr. Cannon's sons, just as all the Church publications have fallen into the hands of Mr. Cannon and his sons. It is notable that Mr. Cannon in his reply, and his organ, The News, in its defense, fail to tell the people what The New-York Times did say: That the Cannon family controls all the Church publications. Why this diffidence the reader must surmise.

His Mining Interests.

Of his mining interests, Mr. Cannon says he became possessed of his stock in the Bullion-Beck Mine by purchase, and quotes Mr. John Beck in support of his good faith throughout this transaction. Has not Mr. Cannon said too much or too little? Mr. Beck has told very many people that he was wronged by Mr. Cannon. I call attention to the fact that he explicitly avoids any explanation of the thirty-five-thousand-dollar note recently exacted from Mr. Beck. Will Mr. Cannon say he gave anything for that note? It may interest Mr. Cannon to know that he can collect money for libelous statements respecting this transaction. He can be furnished the names of men who, on the authority of John Beck, are prepared to declare publicly that all of Mr. Cannon's connections with the Bullion-Beck Mine have not been straight. So anxious, it is said, are some men to have Mr. Cannon proved innocent that they are prepared to afford him an opportunity of vindicating himself in this regard before the courts. And while Mr. Cannon is securing this vindication at the hands of a jury, they say he may also be given an opportunity to explain his strange connection with both sides of the sale and purchase of the Alamo Mine. And it is just because of just such incidents in his career that he is called forehanded.

His Banking Experience.

Speaking of his record as a banker, he does not deny that the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, as surmised, was started in violation of law by the use of notes instead of money, as the law demanded. He evades the question by declaring that others were involved just as he was. The fact that the stock did not pay for many years is hardly a matter for surprise, since there was practicaly no investment. Naturally, the profits went toward making a genuine investment, in lieu of the notes originally employed. Mr. Cannon's assertions, however, that no human being can truthfully say that "I personally or that myself and associates ever took the least advantage of the people or in any manner made profit out of their confidence," is a declaration which, in its breadth, he would hardly like to be held strictly to. It is surprising in a man esteemed as cautious as Mr. Cannon. A bank can make money only out of the confidence of the people, and in no other way. But Mr. Cannon's memory is again treacherous. When the recent money stringency came on, Zion's Savings

other similar institutions; and, as a means of maintaining its credit, word went among the faithful asking them to take their deposits from other sources and put them in Zion's Savings Bank. Personal solicitation to this end was engaged in. Instances can be named where the method was effective. That is an error in Mr. Cannon's statement where he declares that he "never made a profit out of the confidence of the people." Did he not really mean to say that he had never made a profit "outside" the confidence of the people?

What the Church Has Done for Him.

Now comes that part of Mr. Cannon's answer in which he declares he has never made anything by his connection with the Church, and that he has done nothing save in the interests of the Church and the people. In this it would seem that Mr. Cannon has conceded all that was aimed to be shown in the former article. The facts, in meagre detail, were grouped for the purpose of making clear the dominant point—that whatever the ends Mr. Cannon sought to accomplish, he has turned ever to the Church and its people as the first and only means to be considered. All his life his capable mind has been schooled to view this association as the means by which all things were possible, without which nothing was possible. And so, as he waxed stronger in ecclesiastical power, there opened to him avenues for achieving results before unavailable. Who will wonder that he utilized them? And when the day arrived that his influence among all the people of his faith became dominant, though not outwardly all-powerful, it is not cause for surprise that he took advantage of the opportunity and wielded the power within his reach. If, as he declares, everything he has done is for the good of the people, so far as his intent went, was it unnatural that he should use the people to bring about results which he had convinced himself were for their welfare? And so he did use the people. He wielded that power over them, and that he has prospered in worldly ways is because, from the high vantage ground of his ecclesiastical position, he has been enabled to command conditions to the point of great personal prosperity. This is all that was said of him. While denying it he yet concedes it, and it was, therefore, said of him, that despite the trials and losses besetting his people, "Mr. Cannon and his family have continued to wax strong in numbers, to become noted in local finances, to gain strength in Church affairs, and to succeed in political directions." And is not this absolutely true?

The Temple and Saltair.

Doubtless the most serious intimation in the former article was that certain moneys designed for the use of the temple had accidentally found their way into the coffers of the Saltair Company. It was not a charge; merely the repetition of a rumor. Look at his reply to this. I would like some person to point out the denial. He says that if the intimated conversation took place, both Presidents Woodruff and Smith are cognizant of it. That is not a denial. It is an implication of others by Mr. Cannon, with a seeming view of shielding himself. And this would appear to agree with what has already been said of him—that to avoid the breath os suspicion he has invoked the assistance of men trusted absolutely as to their honesty, and would have it to be inferred that he must be honest because others are believed to be so. "I state here that this charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly false." Why did not Mr. Cannon stop there? That would have been a flat denial; but he goes on: "I state here that this charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and there has been no such conversion of temple funds, nor any use of temple funds in any way that cannot be fully accounted for to the satisfaction of all concerned." Who said the conversion could not be accounted for? That was not the intimation. Surely he knows this. May it not be claimed that he has dodged the issue to a point which might justify the belief that there was an actual conversion of temple funds to Saltair uses, and that Mr. Cannon endeavors to avoid a fair meeting of the charge by a masterly evasion and by adding that Presidents Woodruff and Smith know what was done with the money Permit me to suggest that the fair way to have met this point, if he felt that it must be met, would have been to assert that no money contributed for the temple ever had been at any time used for any other purpose than the temple. It was not said that the temple fund was short. Proof that the fund is now intact will not allay that which was a suspicion, but which now might be held to be a certainty by reason of Mr. Cannon's ingenious reply.

Mr. Cannon and the Tithing.

Now as to his connection with the tithing. The point made in this whole connection has been that Mr. Cannon was the power behind the throne, and that rarely his influence is given any public manifestation. It is by these methods that he has succeeded, and his statement that he does not control the tithing is ostensibly true, but it is no less true that whatever may ostensibly appear, the fact remains that Mr. Cannon's influence in this, as in all other directions among his people, is paramount. He will not say that Church money has not been put into private enterprises, into Saltair, or that $250,000 did not go into the Utah Sugar Company. He will not say that he has not had the power to stop this investment of Church funds in private enterprises. Note these statements: "The Church records will abundantly bear out the assertion that so far from being a consumer of tithing. I am, and for years have been, one of the largest contributors to that fund"; "I endeavor to serve it for my love for it, and my time and whatever ability and means I have had, have ever been at the service of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Saints." Despite this devotion, he has waxed so strong financially while serving the Church, that "instead of receiving a profit directly from it, he has for years been one of the largest contributors" to the Tithing Fund. The contributions to that fund, according to Church law, are 10 per cent. of the increase of members. The inevitable query is as to how Mr. Cannon, devoting all his time, ability, and means to the service of the Church, could acquire so much property that 10 per cent. of his increase yearly would make him one of the largest contributors to the tithing fund. Will Mr. Cannon say that the $3,000 to which he is entitled annually as one of the First Presidency is not credited to him on his tithing account? As a member of the Church in good standing, is not that credit the same as a direct payment of cash to him? Is not this the fact? If, besides the $3,000 a year credited on his tithing by reason of his Church position, he also contributes other tithing money, then his increase must be in excess of $30,000 a year. And since he has devoted all his life to the Church and its interests, it will hardly be held, even by the most enthusiastic member of the Church that the work has been without its financial advantages.

As to his real estate possessions, Mr. Cannon is modest. He forgets that he is President of the Brigham Young Trust Company, and he also seems to forget that there are those aware of the methods by which he became possessed of so heavy an interest in that estate. He is also forgetful of the history of the large house on Brigham Street, about two squares west of the temple.

Non-Political Attitude.

As to his non-political attitude, few will be able to accept his statements without many reservations. Does he not presume too much on the credulity of those with whom he has been associated? He refers

A BROOKLYN TROLLEY CAR run by a green motorman isn't a whit more dangerous than a COUGH or COLD run by the wrong sort of medicine. Those who pin their faith solely to

Riker's Expectorant

get "expert" treatment, and never fail to obtain instant relief from any Throat or Lung trouble.

By the way, March is the right time of year to begin clearing out your blood with **RIKER'S SARSAPARILLA**—the sort you may bank on as NOT HAVING A BIT OF **MERCURY** or **POTASH** in it.

At the same time you might as well fall in with the procession, and save 40 cents on every dollar, by purchasing all your DRUGS, MEDICINES, DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTIONS, RUBBER GOODS, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, CHEST PROTECTORS, TRUSSES, CRUTCHES, PERFUMERIES, TOILET REQUISITES, WINES, LIQUORS, and everything needed for the sick room. ALL OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY—at

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to his years of service among the people for a vindication. I refer to the years of his association among the people, to his growing wealth, to the varied ecclesiastical connections of his relatives, to his hold on the Church spiritually and financially, to his forfeiture of bonds, to his devious financial investments, to interference with past legislation, and to his controlling of offices, as justification for all that has been said concerning him. Nothing has been written that has not come from the lips of those who know him. Every statement, despite his hopes and manifest fears, is founded on a belief based on an acquaintance with the man and his methods, extending over very many years.

And yet, in respect of the political aspect of his case, he makes the only direct denial of what is said concerning him. While many people will believe him in many of his denials, even where he seems to equivocate and to temporize, it is doubtful if any will unreservedly accept his statements as to his absence of interest in the election of his son and as to his control of the Territory politically. Roman father though he boast of being, the positions occupied by his sons, their defense under great Church stress and penalties, have shown the man to have a heart abounding in forgiveness for his own offspring and flooded with a wealth of love which manifests itself in a desire to have them prosper. This is natural. It is a worthy quality. His denial of it is unworthy and is not sustained by the facts.

Cause of the Results in the Utah Election.

Nowhere in the article which Mr. Cannon calls his reply was it stated that the result of the last election was due to immediate interference. It was charged as a gradual bringing about of results synchronously with political and financial aims that seem to have been part and parcel of each other. Mr. Cannon is the father of the doctrine that the Mormon people should be nearly evenly divided. He does not deny it. He favored this doctrine on the basis that the people, by means of it, might make friends with either party; as The New-York Times has already suggested, the singular withdrawal of Republican opposition to Statehood while Mr. Cannon was in Washington, and the local declaration of Joseph F. Smith and other Church officials that Republicans forced Democrats to the admission of Utah, can have little significance, if not in connection with a political deal. Does Mr. Cannon pretend to say that he did not give certain assurances to Gen. Clarkson and Col. Trumbo which induced them to labor so hard for Utah's admission? No denial appears in Mr. Cannon's reply to the statement that he was ready enough to write letters and print articles in defense of his son, when it appeared that the charges of Judge O. W. Powers might injure that son politically. He has nothing to say of the interview in the Chicago paper, which charged him with being a believer in bounties and protection; nor does he speak of the course of Gibbs, who declared he spoke by instruction when he assumed to contradict the statement of Mr. Penrose, and in the same letter incidentally asserted that Mr. Cannon was a believer in bounties and protection—a fact which Gibbs asserted put him outside the pale of Democracy.

Mr. Cannon declares that he thought too much of the respect and esteem of his people to publicly commit himself to any political views, but as a counselor to President Woodruff, what effort did he make to restrain that good man from stultifying his record by voting the Republican ticket for Mr. Cannon's political son in the face of his repeated declarations that he was a Democrat? Very jealous of his own reputation, so jealous that he does not divulge which way he voted, yet he was quite willing Mr. Woodruff should destroy a confidence Mr. Cannon was too anxious to retain. And I will venture the assertion that no half dozen of Mr. Cannon's friends even now can agree on his political views, though all are keenly alive as to his political aspirations.

A Few Instances of Influence.

In the southern part of Idaho the people had what they considered direct instructions from President Joseph F. Smith to vote the Republican ticket.

A short time before the election, letters were received in various sections from the office of the First Presidency, instructing the Bishops immediately to send to that office the name of every male person over twenty-one years of age in each Bishop's ward. It was done in Sanpete County. Sanpete was conceded to be close, conceded to be slightly Democratic. Sanpete was carried by Republicans.

Ask the saints in Northern Arizona why they were led into the pine woods and secretly taught political wisdom, if it was not that Arizona might be wheeled into the Republican column. And she was.

Does any one imagine that, as First Counselor to the President of the Church, this political work could be inaugurated and executed without Mr. Cannon's cognizance and consent?

The circular letters sent out by President Joseph F. Smith, stating what the Republican majority in Utah would be, and asking the Mormon people in Idaho if they would do as well, were not undertaken without consultation. The fact that a slip of paper was pasted over Mr. Smith's name—yet so pasted that the reader could raise the slip and read the name under it—is not without significance. Mr. Smith, once recognized as manly and fearless, has slowly but surely degenerated into an erratic, unreasoning, and devoted follower of Mr. Cannon.

The gamblers on the streets of Salt Lake City bet on a Republican victory in Utah, when everything, besides the past, pointed to Democratic success, and when asked why they so placed their money, declared that the Church was going to elect "Frankie"—that being the pet name of Mr. Cannon's political son.

P. Henry Lannon, manager of The Salt Lake Tribune, declared that the Republicans would be successful and that the Church was resolved to it. Gentlemen whom Mr. P. Henry Lannon will not dispute are responsible for this statement.

Certain Church Influence.

Every intelligent man and woman in Utah knows that the Church is responsible for the result in Utah. The Church organ has been free enough to defend the brother of the editor, the father of the editor, Mr. Joseph F. Smith, and other Republicans, but it has printed no word of condemnation for an assault on Delegate Rawlins for a manly connection as attorney for the Church by an unscrupulous Republican attorney. Mr. Rawlins was the opponent of Mr. Cannon's political son. The Church organ, which is supposed to represent the people and voice their

from such discussions as have taken place in The New-York Times, was ready enough to run to the relief of Mr. Joseph F. Smith, and later to defend, in column after column, the father of the editor; but when The Ogden Standard, a Republican sheet, assaulted Apostle Moses Thatcher in infamous terms, this Church organ manifested no unseemly haste to defend one of the Church's most noted apostles. Mr. Thatcher is a Democrat.

Instances without number might be cited in vindication of the position taken, that Mr. Cannon controls the Church, directs its finances, proposes to determine its political policies in the future, as he has in the past, and, while the people have been compelled to make surrender upon surrender, while their burdens have become greater and greater, yet the Cannon interests have still to reach a halting place. As all the Church publications have fallen within their control, and as Mr. George Q. Cannon directs the Church affairs as though it had but one man at its head, so also will he control Utah financially if his present plans can be materialized. Mobilizing the forces within his reach from the vantage ground of the highest churchman, dowered with vast annual tithings and other revenues, he will not only control Utah, but will so play the people of his faith in adjacent governmental subdivisions against the contending parties that he can determine who shall and who shall not hold office, which party shall and which party shall not win.

Why Should Not Mr. Cannon Direct?

Why should not Mr. Cannon do so? His absolute devotion to the Church has placed him in the inter-mountain region far above other men, and there is no reasen why he should not direct the forces at his command to a point where his peculiar devotion to the people's welfare may give him much greater wealth than he now enjoys, and promote his family interests in exact ratio to his own advancement.

There is but one danger. The people may weary of believing that self-abnegation to the good of all brings to the happy one practicing it all the blessings, and leaves to those for whom the self-sacrifice is made the husks of debt and the slavery of political control.

It is vain to believe that any man will lightly yield up a power long wielded. The power has long been exercised; it is being exercised to-day; it will continue to be exercised hereafter just as heretofore, and the sway of Mr. Cannon will continue to be extended under the guise of a pure devotion to the interests of all the people, of sacrificing every personal desire for their good, so securing and maintaining a lasting confidence, which may be discounted, as in the case of the Utah Company; the tithing contributions of this trusting people may be converted to private enterprises, recalcitrant Democrats may be called on missions as now, the Church organ will continue to be a vehicle devoted to the financial and political interests of a family; the suffrages of the people in the several surrounding Commonwealths will be bartered for satisfactory considerations, and the property acquired through the tithing gifts of the people will be found gradually to drift away from them, as have the Church coal fields. Then, when a painstaking investigation, disclosing what seems to be unwise, if not unfair, methods, is temperately made public, there will not be wanting relatives and friends to rise to a defense of the culpable, and charge that great financial harm is being done the Territory in the discovery of a grave wrong on the eve of commission, while never a word of condemnation can be heard from the mouths of those who should have the manhood to denounce the wrong and the courage to defend the right.

WILL GIVE NO HEED TO CHICAGO'S PLAINT

Mgr. Satolli Will Not Interfere in the Irish Controversy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—"The telegram from Chicago, printed this morning," said Dr. Rooker, secretary to Mgr. Satolli, at the Papal Legation to-day, "explains something which we received yesterday through the mail. It must have been one of those pamphlets referred to in the dispatch, although it was so blind to those of us here who are not acquainted with the condition of affairs to which it referred that we could not understand it. Being anonymous, as well as inexplicable, it probably went into the waste basket, for I have not been able to put my hand upon it, in order to identify it as the petition sent to Mgr. Satolli.

"It was headed, 'The Irish Cause,' and began with a statement that Mgr. Satolli's presence was needed in Chicago more than anywhere else just now. An organization, murderous in its character and purposes, containing a number of priests in its membership, with a record of one murder already committed, and threatening to add to that number, was said to be in existence, and the inference to be drawn therefrom, I suppose, was that Mgr. Satolli should go out there and undertake to disband the organization or control it in the interest of peace and good order. But the Monsignor is not accredited to 'the Irish cause' in this country, whatever that may be, and until something more definite and personal is received from these people, it is not likely that any attention will be given to them by him."

A KNOTTY QUESTION FOR MR. SCOTT

Can the City Compel a Policeman to Submit to an Operation?

Corporation Counsel Scott has been called upon to decide whether the city can compel a policeman to undergo an operation that will restore his impaired usefulness.

This action was taken because of a report of the Board of Surgeons in the case of Patrolman William Cahill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The surgeons reported that the "ring" fingers of Cahill's both hands were rendered useless by what is known as "dupuytreno contraction." He could be cured by a surgical operation, but refuses to submit to it.

As the useless condition of his fingers interferes with the performance of his duties, the surgeons want to know if he can be compelled to submit to an operation.

A Lad's Somnambulistic Feat.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 5.—Randall Yarnell, aged fourteen, a son of William Yarnell of Erie Street, while sleeping, walked out of his father's house before daylight this morning, and, clad only in his nightclothes, tramped nearly a mile before awakening. He was badly chilled.

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by its art. Has it the immortal quality, the preciousness of the best antiques? By its uniqueness—Have the designs the verve and "snap" of originality, no matter how old their styles may be? By its rarity—Do the articles interest by being the only ones of their kind?

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Factory: 154 and 156 West 19th Street.

THE ALBANY POLICE BILL

Passed to Third Reading Spite of Republican Protest.

MAKING THE PARTY RIDICULOUS

The Legislature Has No Consistent Police Policy, But Adapts Itself to Party Emergencies.

ALBANY, March 5.—A suspicion of a Platt and anti-Platt fight made itself known in the Assembly this morning during the consideration of the bill of Mr. Keenholts, (Rep., Albany,) to reorganize the police force of Albany. This bill was inspired by William Barnes, Jr., editor of the two Republican papers here, and Mr. Platt's members of the State Committee. It was drawn to neutralize the influence of the reform Mayor of Albany, Mr. Wilson, who has refused to give up all the patronage. Mr. Barnes has demanded. It is simply another rasher of patronage bacon for Mr. Barnes, who thus far has succeeded in plucking all the pap he has demanded from the executive and legislative branches of the State Government.

Mr. Barnes' Watervliet police bill, and his West Troy Police bill, whose only purpose is to legislate Democrats out of office, have already passed. The Albany Police bill, totally different from any of the many police measures thus far introduced, means to give the control of the department of the Capitol City to Mr. Platt's Albany spoke in his State machine.

The Democrats were expected to fight the bill, but no help was looked for from Republicans. What was the surprise of the House, therefore, when Mr. Pavey, (Rep., New-York) and Mr. Malby, (Rep., St. Lawrence,) manned a few batteries and fired a number of arguments not only against the bill, but against the principle that governed it, the causes that prompted it, and the faction which supported it.

It was pointed out that the bill proposed to take the appointing power of two of the Commissioners away from the Mayor, and to transfer it jointly to the Mayor, whom Mr. Barnes cannot control, and to a majority of the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen, whom he carries about in his vest pocket; and that two other Commissioners shall be chosen by a majority of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen. A majority of the Board shall be a quorum. The Commissioners are to enter upon the duties of their office on May 1, and on July 1 shall reorganize the entire police force, from Superintendent down.

The bill appeared in the order of second reading. In making a motion to strike out the enacting clause Mr. Foley (Dem., New-York) declared it was about time the Republicans decided what policy they were to pursue in the matter of police legislation. One day they favored a single-headed, the next a non-partisan; then a bi-partisan Commission bill. In the matter of appointments, in one city, the Mayor appointed; in another the Common Council, and in this bill it was to be the Mayor and the Common Council. It was about time for the Republicans to rise above their consciences and the level of their task master at No. 49 Broadway.

Mr. Malby, who entertains a special grude against the editor of The Journal for supporting Speaker Fish as against himself, declared that there was no mistaking the purpose of this bill. It simply proposed to rob the Mayor of Albany of his prerogatives and confer them upon the Board of Aldermen. "Let us throw off our cloaks of hypocrisy," he exclaimed. "At a time when the City of Albany was sunk low in the slough hole of corruption the Republicans elected a Mayor. Since that time the politics here had been purified, and the standard elevated. The policy contained in this bill, from a Republican standpoint, was suicidal. When this Legislature establishes one police system for West Troy, another for Albany, and another for New-York the Republican Party simply becomes ridiculous. Are we going to follow the pathway that is strewn with the bones of Democratic politicians, and let ours bleach alongside of theirs?" he asked.

Judge Gardenier of Columbia was glad to see the reform lamb of New-York, (Pavey,) and the remnants of the tiger, (Foley,) working together in the common interest of New-York.

In moving the previous question, Mr. O'Grady said that, from the remarks uttered, he had been unable to determine whether Mr. Pavey of New-York favored the single-headed, double-headed, non-partisan, or bi-partisan police board system. Not a soul had appeared in committee in opposition to the bill.

"If Mayor Wilson opposes the bill will you vote against it?" asked Mr. Foley.

Mr. O'Grady promised to do so.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated—20 to 72—the following Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative: Malby of St. Lawrence, Pavey, Percy, and Wilds of New-York, and Sanger of Oneida. The bill was ordered to third reading.

The Assembly has passed the Wray (Rep., Kings,) bill authorizing the City of Brooklyn to erect a statue to the late Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum, and the Hamilton (Rep., Kings,) bill for a Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Will Pay for His Son's Hanging.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 5.—Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan says he received a queer letter a day or two ago in reference to a prisoner, who was held on a charge of stealing a watch from C. Kalter of Hoboken. The man was Arnold Hollman.

He was acquitted, it being shown that he had loaned Kalter $22, and taken the watch as security. While making inquiries into the man's character, Mr. Noonan wrote to Holiman's father, who is in Australia. The reply he received was brief. The father said he would do nothing to help his son.

"But," he added, "if you will hang him, I will cheerfully pay the expenses."

Amused Herself with a Revolver.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 5.—Annie Gunpher, nineteen years old, of 160 First Street, amused herself this morning by firing a revolver about the house. One of the bullets flew through a front window.

A piece of the shattered glass struck Charles Sanborn of 135 Garden Street, who was passing the house, and cut his face. The bullet whistled over the head of Mrs. James Ellenberg, who was wheeling a child in a carriage on the opposite side of the street. Miss Gunpher, when arrested, declared that the shooting was accidental. She was fined $10.

A Theatrical Manager Married.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—Louis S. Goullaud, manager of the William Barry Theatrical Company, was married yesterday to Miss Catherine G. Mullen of Auburn, whose father is an undertaker. The two met for the first time last Tuesday in the Opera House, in Auburn. They were married in Syracuse. After the wedding, Mrs. Goullaud sent a telegram to her father, telling him about it. The father had had no intimation that his daughter was to be married.

STILL IT LINGERS.

The After-Effects of the Grip Seem to be Worse than the Disease Itself.

There are more weak, tired, and run-down people to-day than have been seen before in five years, and owing to one special cause; that cause is the grip. Grip is not as severe this year as in the past, but it is very prevalent and quite as annoying. It leaves the person weak, subject to chills, with occasionally flashes of high fever, restlessness, lack of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, and pains throughout the body. The worst thing about grip is getting over it, and even after it is broken, it is weeks, sometimes months, and even years, before the person fully recovers.

Here is where the great danger, the great dread which attends the grip arises. It leaves the body weak, often broken, and open to all the attacks which may come in after years. It often ruins the life.

Now, there is only one way to overcome the after-effects of the grip, and that is to build up the system by a genuine stimulant until it regains its health and strength. There is nothing which will do this so well as pure whiskey, and there is but one pure medicinal whiskey in America, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.

Thousands of statements could be given concerning people who have been brought around to perfect health after suffering from the grip in its worst form, entirely through its use. Care should be taken that no other stimulant is used in its place, for there is no other that will answer the purpose so well. Some druggists or grocers often seek to substitute common whiskies, but in a case of after-effects of the grip, you cannot be too careful, and should secure only the best.

JUSTICE QUIGLEY'S TRIAL BEGUN

Mr. Yonge Prepared to Show that the Magistrate Dismissed Rioters Against Whom Evidence Was Strong.

The trial of Police Justice James F. Quigley of Brooklyn, whom Mayor Schieren wishes removed because of alleged carelessness and neglect of duty during the railroad strike, was commenced yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court in that city.

Justices Brown, Cullen, and Dykman occupied the bench. Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge conducted the prosecution, and Justice Quigley was defended by ex-Judge A. H. Daily and James D. Bell.

William H. Hale, who undertook the prosecution of Police Justice Divver in this city, was also present as an advisor to Mr. Yonge.

In his opening address Mr. Yonge said he was prepared to show that during the strike many rioters who were arraigned before Justice Quigley were dismissed in spite of strong evidence against them. He declared that Justice Quigley refused to hear the legal representatives of the railroad companies, and that in many ways Justice Quigley had courted popularity with criminal classes.

Mr. Yonge then produced witnesses who supported his allegations. It was shown by the court records that a man named McBride, accused of stoning a car, was discharged by Justice Quigley in spite of strong evidence against him. Policeman John O'Neill, who arrested McBride, told the Judges that he informed Justice Quigley that he saw McBride throw a stone, but that the Justice paid no attention to him, and let the prisoner go. The policeman's testimony was corroborated by Lawyer Dyer.

Policeman Bailey told of the arrest of John Lots, whom he caught throwing stones at a car. One of the stones smashed a panel, but Justice Quigley discharged Lots. Ex-Judge Morris and Lawyer Wheeler, who represented the railroad company, corroborated Bailey's story, and said they protested against Justice Quigley's action, but without avail. Mr. Wheeler said that Justice Quigley ordered him to keep quiet when he tried to argue the case.

Policeman Thomas W. Johns of the Fourteenth Precinct testified that he arrested Hobart C. Acker for throwing stones at a car. Acker, he said, struck a man on the platform, but Justice Quigley refused to believe him, and discharged Acker.

Special Policeman Edward Wimppelberg swore that he arrested Mary Martin for throwing a stone at a car, but the police court records made it appear that he charged her with having only kicked a stone on the track. Wimppelberg said that the record was erroneous. Justice Quigley discharged the woman.

More testimony of a similar nature was given by other witnesses, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

Went Back to Texas.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 5.—C. H. Young and Thomas McAdam, the Texans who came here last Thursday to rob a New-York green-goods operator, were arraigned before Police Justice Potts this morning.

As they denied any intention of purchasing green goods, they could only be fined for carrying concealed weapons. They paid $15 each, and costs, and started at once for home. James Keary, the messenger of the green-goods operators, is still held.

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MR. MILLER ALL RIGHT

Mr. Platt So Declares After Taking Luncheon with Him.

WILL THEY WORK TOGETHER NOW?

They Talked About Reform Legislation and Perhaps Patronage at Albany—What the Politicians Say.

"Ex-Senator Miller is all right," was ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt's comment last night, when asked about Mr. Miller's present political attitude. This remark was made some hours after the two ex-Senators had lunched together in one of the small rooms of the Lawyers' Club.

Neither of the men would discuss what had taken place at the luncheon, both explaining that it was a private matter. Such a meeting had been expected for a few days. Ever since the so-called anti-Platt conference at the Windsor Hotel predictions have been made of such a meeting. It is understood that the luncheon was at the invitation of ex-Senator Miller. Coming, as it did, right after Mr. Miller's statement published in The New-York Times of yesterday, and announcing his re-entry into politics, some importance was attached to it by the politicians who are predicting that the two ex-Senators will work together politically, unless Mr. Platt's leadership leads to disaster.

Among other things talked about at the luncheon was the reform legislation pending in Albany, Mr. Miller talking on the lines laid down in his published statement. He argued, it is understood, that the wisest policy was to allow all the reform measures demanded by the people of this city to become laws, and thus allay opposition to the State Republican organization.

That the question of the distribution of State patronage was discussed is also regarded as certain by the politicians. Very little recognition has been extended to the friends of ex-Senator Miller in Albany, and if more recognition is given to them in the near future it will be taken as an indication that this new peace between the two ex-Senators is based on matters that may insure further political co-operation. The belief that Mr. Miller would not be adverse to accepting a nomination for Governor next year, or a nomination for Senator to succeed Senator Hill the year after that, is growing among the Platt politicians, who are using it as a reason why a break between him and ex-Senator Platt may be averted.

Mr. Platt declined yesterday to discuss Mr. Miller's published statement. It would be a rather difficult thing for him to attempt, in view of his desire to maintain harmonious relations with Mr. Miller, for the latter sustains Mayor Strong in his policy regarding appointments, while this very policy is the thing that Mr. Platt himself complains of most bitterly. Then there are other things in Mr. Miller's statement that do not suit the Platt clan—that thrust about allowing delegates to the Republican National Convention to be elected untrammeled, for one thing, and his remarks about patronage for another. Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield would not comment on Mr. Miller's statement. John Simpson remarked:

"I never knew Warner Miller to say anything positive in his life."

John Sabine Smith said:

"Mr. Miller's statement is a fit example of statesmanship as applied to local politics."

Gen. Samuel Thomas said he agreed with Mr. Miller about the necessity for reform legislation for this city, and the elimination of the question of party patronage from the issue. He said he did not see why so much stress should be laid on the Windsor Hotel dinner, and added:

"It is impossible for Republicans to meet nowadays and not discuss the question of reform legislation, and the position which Mr. Platt and his friends are said to have taken upon the issue. It has been the matter of general comment, but all this talk of an anti-Platt combination is nonsense. Nothing of the sort has been considered seriously.

"Mr. Platt is, of course, entitled to his opinions, as is every other Republican; but what a great many men in this city object to is the assumption of authority to dictate on his part and making legislative action a question of spoils.

"It is certainly very undignified for members of the Legislature to be continually running down to New-York and consulting with him at his express office, as several Senators have done, and even Speaker Fish and the Governor himself. Why should they feel obliged to get his views on the advisability of their action in the Legislature?

"We send them up to Albany to be independent and act on their own responsibility, and not to take advice of any one man in the party, no matter what his influence may be.

"I do not say that Gov. Morton did this, but I think it was hardly in accord with the dignity of his office to come down to New-York to consult with any one.

"So far as Mayor Strong's attitude is concerned, I am heartily in accord with what Mr. Miller says."

Cornelius N. Bliss said that he was glad to see Mr. Miller desiring to have more power given to the Chief of Police, and opposing the proposal to have Police Commissioners elected. Mr. Bliss said that such a proposal was a humbug.

HOW IT KEEPS THE CONTRACTS IT MAKES

A Victim of the Alleged "Associated Press" Sues for Damages.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—The Minnesota Tribune Company has filed in the United States Circuit Court a bill of complaint praying for an injunction to restrain the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press" from furnishing its night news report to the Journal Printing Company for publication in The Minneapolis Times or in any other morning newspaper published in the territtory of The Minneapolis Tribune.

It is set forth that in March, 1893, the "Associated Press" entered into an agreement with the Tribune Company not to furnish any news reports in The Tribune's territory to any newspaper not entitled thereto, and that in direct violation of this contract, the "Associated Press" began in September, 1894, to furnish to the Journal Printing Company of Minneapolis the same news reports which it had agreed to furnish exclusively to the Minnesota Tribune Company, notwithstanding The Tribune's earnest protests and requests to the contrary.

The bill prays that the "Asociated Press" may be restrained from any further violation of contract, that it be required to carry out the terms and conditions of the same, and that damages may be assessed for the injury that The Tribune has sustained by reason of the violation thereof.

To be Tested by Lillian Russell.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—Lillian Russell will be the first singer to test the acoustic qualities of the Carnegie Library and Music Hall at Schenley Park. The builders say the hall will be the finest music hall in the world. The management proposes that an American singer shall put the builders' boast to test. She will sing Friday in the presence of Chairman Frew of the Building Committee and one or two others. The hall will not be open to the public until October.

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THE PRESENT SYSTEM CONDEMNED

School Trustee John Eustis Says It Would Be a Good Thing to Abolish the Trustees.

Good Government Club E, at 145 East Eighteenth Street, last night heard School Trustee John G. Eustis of the Twenty-fourth Ward. He condemned the present public-school system on account of its circumlocution, which tended so much to block the way to improvement. The Trustees in whom power was supposed to repose had really no power. When any improvement was proposed, whether the erection of a building or otherwise, the matter went from the Trustees to the Board of Education, then to the Superintendents, back again to the Trustees, and again to the board, and the consequence of all was useless delays. He was in favor of the Pavey bill, now before the Legislature, and considered it would be a good thing to abolish the Trustees, half of whom were ignorant men, and give more power to the Board of Education. He considered that the personnel of the board was not as high in late years as formerly, which should not be.

Prof. Murray Butler of Columbia College said that, in addition to administration, they should see to assimilation and education. Teachers should not merely confine themselves to teaching facts, but labor to develop the character of the individual. He believed there should be a thorough supervision, by which he meant that the Superintendents should be more in touch with the teachers, and the work of the schools. Superintendents and their assistants in New-York did not begin to have the power which they should have.

School Trustee Elmer A. Allen of the Twenty-fourth Ward considered that the present system of teaching turned bright-eyed children into little mechanisms. No pupils under the high grade should have to study at home at night.

Col. Olin and a number of others also spoke, and the general agreement was that legislation to improve the present school system should be pushed rapidly.

Joseph F. Darling, a teacher in the Vandewater Street Grammar School, has asked the Board of Education to investigate certain public school matters in the Fourth Ward, regarding which he said, yesterday:

"There has been a systematic effort for some years to force the teachers in the evening school here to join a certan political organization, and I can prove it if a formal investigation is ordered."

FRIGHTENED BY A PROGRAMME

Fell from a Gallery, Caught Fire, and People Made a Rush.

A programme which fell from the gallery of Alder's Theatre, in the Bowery, near Canal Street, into the orchestra last night caught fire from a gas jet, in its descent. After falling to the floor it was stamped out by several men.

A good deal of smoke ascended from it, and many persons in the theatre, which was crowded, believed that the flames had extended to the flooring. A few seconds after two or three women arose in the front part of the house and looked around anxiously. This served as a sort of signal for others among the audience, half of whom were women.

About a score started for the doors, and immediately afterward three-quarters of the persons in orchestra chairs followed. When the first who had started saw this they made a great rush to get out. A ticket taker who guarded the narrow entrance was thrown off his seat and trampled upon. He picked himself up and ran down the Bowery shouting for a policeman. About two-thirds of those in the theatre had left their seats and gathered in the lobby and in front of the theatre before they were reassured that there was no danger and returned to their seats.

WANT THE FRANCHISES GRANTED

Edgewater Citizens Protest Against Delay by the Trustees.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 5.—A mass meeting of the citizens of the village of Edgewater was held in Turn Hall at this place to-night to protest against the failure of the Board of Trustees to act upon the applications for electric railroad franchises which have been before it for several weeks.

These applications have been pending fully three months. The Board of Supervisors and New-Brighton Trustees have already taken favorable action.

The hall was filled to overflowing with fully 600 citizens, and Dr. John L. Feeny was chosen to preside. Speeches favoring the franchises were made by D. B. Killian, J. F. Riley, E. C. Bridgeman, L. L. Trivus, George T. Egbert, and the Rev. Father Huntmann.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people favored the granting of the franchises asked for, arraigning the Trustees for their dilatory policy, and urging the granting of the franchises at once, with the same restrictions imposed by the other boards.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—298 Avenue A; restaurant of Emma and Mary Brewer; loss, $2,000.
2 A. M.—161 Clinton Street; Isaac Konigberg; chimney; damage slight.
2:40 A. M.—1,778 Lexington Avenue; V. Dales, upholsterer; damage, $375.
4 A. M.—66 Pitt Street; Joseph Jacob, occupant; damage trifling.
5:45 A. M.—253 South Street; Greruilr & Co., machine shop; damage trifling.
6:55 A. M.—370 Columbus Avenue; John Kearns and others; flat house; total damage, $25,000.
9:05 A. M.—315 Rivington Street; Benjamin Jonas and Frederick Gortowsky, occupants; damage, $1,500.
9:25 A. M.—189 Spring Street; M. Holden, crockery; damage, $50.
9:30 A. M.—362 Tenth Avenue; awnings; damage, $20.
10:55 A. M.—70 Columbus Avenue; Thomas Maher; flat house; damage, $3,000.
11:10 A. M.—366 West Fifty-eigth Street; Legrand Clark; flat; damage, $150.
11:30 A. M.—316 West Sixty-ninth Street; John Ferrars; tenement; damage trifling.
1:10 P. M.—104 West Ninety-ninth Street; Samuel Glass; flat; damage, $75.
1:30 P. M.—415 East one Hundred and Thirteenth Street; John Coates; no damage.
3:50 P. M.—255 West Thirty-third Street; Ernest Oelsen; grocery; damage, $100.
4:50 A. M.—210 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. M. A. Colt; damage, $500.

FAREWELL TO THE CASTELLANES

The Count and His Bride Will Sail for Europe To-day—They Returned from Lyndhurst Yesterday.

The Count and Countess de Castellane arrived in the city late yesterday afternoon from Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and to-day they will sail on the American Line steamship New-York for Europe.

On reaching town they were driven to George J. Gould's Fifth Avenue house. In the evening a number of friends of the two families called to bid farewell to the bride and bridegroom.

The New-York will weigh anchor at 11 o'clock this morning. Two suites of apartments have been engaged on the promenade deck for the Count and Countess and the valet and maid.

The Marquis and Marquise and Count Jean de Castellane will follow on the steamship La Bretagne, which will sail for Havre on Saturday.

It was stated yesterday, on good authority, that the marriage certificate of the Count and Countess had not been recorded by the Board of Health, because it bore no date, and that it was returned to Archbishop Corrigan for correction in this particular.

President Wilson declined to give any information, saying that the board had a right to use its discretion concerning the giving or withholding of information relating to marriage certificates and can withhold such certificate from publicity at the request of the family.

Dr. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, smiled when he was asked about the matter, and said: "If there was a mistake in the certificate, I should have known it. For instance, if the age of Countess de Castellane had been given as 100 years, I should have noticed it."

"Did you notice any errors in the certificate?" he was asked.

Again the doctor smiled, but he refused to answer. He also refused to reveal the records, declaring that the board was not at the time in possession of the certificate.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., March 5.—The Count and Countess de Castellane left Lyndhurst, the Gould country place, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, and, with a maid and valet, took a train from Tarrytown station for New-York.

While they were at Lyndhurst the premises were closely guarded, as usual, by watchmen, who kept inquisitive people away. The Count and his bride took a ride out on the country road in the afternoon before going to New-York.

WANT NEW TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS

Washington Heights Citizens Favor Extending the Elevated Roads.

At the meeting at the Athenaeum, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Tenth Avenue, last night, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill removing the present Rapid-Transit Commissioners because of their alleged delay, and appointing the following new Commissioners: Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. Sooysmith, Cyrus Clark, Lawson N. Fuller, and John D. Crimmins. The resolution proposes that this commission shall have power to grant a permit to any company at present operating any surface or elevated road to extend its lines on Washington Heights, providing it will begin such extension within sixty days from the time of granting such permit.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring an extension of the elevated railroad system, and speeches were made by ex-Judge J. B. Angel, Lawson N. Fuller, and others against an underground road.

The committee under the resolution consists of William Broadbelt, Henry C. Robinson, John H. Caryl, Charles H. Briggs, and George D. Lennon.

TRIED TO BLOW OUT A GROUNDHOG

Several Amateur Pennsylvania Hunters Badly Injured.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., March 5.—John and James Mellon, Herman Christ, Peter Glisson, and five other companions were badly injured in an explosion of dynamite while attempting to blast out a groundhog last evening.

The explosive had been inserted in the hole and a fuse attached. The blast was not ignited and the boys began to drill it out. An explosion followed and the youthful hunters were blown some distance.

The drill was blown through John Mellon's arm and that member nearly severed. His brother's eyes were blown out, and all the other boys were painfully injured. The Mellon boys, it is said, are dangerously hurt.

THE BALTIMORE EXPOSITION BILL

Explanation of the President's Decision Not to Make It a Law.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The intimation that the President did not sign the bill providing for free entry of goods intended for display in the Baltimore Exposition, because he wished to show his spite against Senator Gorman, is not much heeded by intelligent residents of this city.

A more satisfactory explanation is that the bill was not signed because the Treasury Department recommended that it should not be signed. The measure was loosely drawn, and, it is said, it would have required fifty Treasury agents properly to overlook the business of the exposition if the bill had become a law.

Red Bank Republicans Nominate.

RED BANK, N. J., March 5.—One of the most exciting primaries ever held in Shrewsbury Township was that of the Republicans to-night to nominate township officers to be voted for next Tuesday. The hottest contest was for Constable, the main fight being centred against Frank P. Stryker, who was a candidate for renomination. His opponent was David Bray, a member of the local police force. Bray won by a majority of two votes. William Wolcott was also nominated for Constable. Borden Hance was renominated for Town Committeeman, William P. Corlies, Frank Little, and John Lippincott for Commissioners of Appeal and Levi Van Ness and William Pearsall for Justices of the Peace.

A Famished Waif Cared For.

Edward Cleary, eight years old, was found by a policeman at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street on Monday night, suffering from the cold and hunger. The child was scantily clad, and was so famished that when the policeman took him into a baker's shop he seized a whole pie and devoured it greedily. The lad, who said his father was dead and his mother had abandoned him, was placed in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Electrical Workers' Strike Still On.

There was no important change yesterday in the condition of the electrical workers' strike. The contractors gave out a statement that fifty of the strikers had gone back to work. This was denied by the strikers, who said that they had captured twenty-three non-union men who had come from other cities to take the places of the men on strike. Appeals will be made to all the labor organizations to aid the strike by every means in their power.

Cooper Union Public Lecture.

The first of the March course of public lectures in Cooper Union was given last night by Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Statistical Expert of the United States Department of Labor.

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WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS, INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

SEVERAL LIVES WERE LOST

The Steamer Laura Banks Strikes a Reef in the Tensas River and Burns to the Water's Edge.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 5.—Downcoming steamers bring news of the destruction of the small steamer Laura Banks on the Tensas River, with the loss of several lives, including the son of Capt. Knight, the others being negroes.

The vessel caught fire while fast on a reef, and as a high wind was blowing the vessel was totally destroyed in a few minutes. The Captain's family, several roustabouts, and some negro passengers were all the human beings aboard.

Capt. Knight's son, twelve years old, was in the boiler room, where the fire originated. He could not escape, and perished there. A couple of roustabouts were seen to sink in the river while tring to swim ashore, and it is possible that others met a like fate.

A BUREAU WITHOUT AN OFFICIAL HEAD

Peculiar Complication Growing Out of Recent Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is a curious tangle in the affairs of the Immigration Bureau, which cannot be straightened out until the President returns from his trip to North Carolina.

By an act, passed during the closing hours of Congress, and which received the President's approval, the office of Superintendent of Immigration was abolished, and the position of "Commissioner General of Immigration" was created. No provision was made in the bill, which was drafted in the Treasury Department, to continue in office Herman Stump, of Maryland, the present Superintendent of Immigration, under the new title given to the duties of his office as "Commisioner General of Immigration." The consequence is that the Immigration Bureau is now without an official head. Mr. Stump continues to exercise general supervision over the work of the office, but the official mail has to be signed by the Chief Clerk.

When the President returns it will, of course, be entirely competent for him to make a recess appointment, designating "Superintendent" Stump as "Commissioner General," and if the Senate, when it meets in December, confirms the nomination, everything will be all right. In the meantime, and until the President returns and takes action, there is a vacancy at the head of the Immigration Bureau.

THE FLOOD DAMAGE IN PORT DEPOSIT

Believed that It Will Cost $25,000 to Make It Good.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 5.—The water has left town, but the railroad track for two miles is covered with ice from five to twenty feet thick. The town authorities are trying to cut a driveway through the streets. There is a fourteen-mile gorge at McCall's Ferry, which may move at any time. The damage by the flood will reach $25,000, most of which will have to be paid by the poorer classes.

When the ice gorge broke yesterday, the frozen mass, driven by a swift current, came rushing down upon the already inundated town. The people, however, had been warned, and no lives were lost. Several fishermen's families, who did not abandon their homes in time, were taken out of the second-story windows into boats. The doors and windows of warehouses near the shore have been demolished by the floating ice. Along the Columbia Railroad the ice is piled up twenty feet high, and all trains are stopped. The waiting room of the station is filled with ice and debris.

The great ice fields stretching from Port Deposit down to Garrett Island present a picturesque scene. In some places the ice floes are twenty to thirty feet high, and great masses of it are piled against the piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge.

Mrs. Houser Resumes Hostilities.

GREAT NECK, L. I., March 5.—Hostilities have again broken out between the Houser and Klinker families. Mrs. Houser wants $1,000 damages from Klinker for alleged false arrest and malicious prosecution. The trouble dates back to last May, when Mr. Klinker had Mrs. Houser arrested on the charge of strewing paris green over his pasture lands.

The jury discharged Mrs. Houser, and in June last she had Mr. Klinker arrested on the charge of attempted assault. Justice Morrill dismissed the complaint. In the following harvest season the controversy was renewed when Klinker's hired man had Mrs. Houser arrested, accused of attempting to shoot him.

As a sort of a retaliatory move, Mrs. Houser went before Justice Sobey, in Roslyn, and swore out a warrant against the hired man. Neither case amounted to anything, and, since both households have been waiting for the opening of Spring to resume hostilities. Mrs. Houser is first in the field for the Spring campaign.

A Polish Musician Missing.

Prof. Sigmond Kaschoski, a musician, has been missing from his home, 353 West Thirty-fifth Street, since Dec. 5, and the police were yesterday requested to aid his friends in their search for him.

He had been engaged as chorus master by Walter Damrosch, but he disappeared before his services were called into requisition. The missing man is a Pole, and is thirty-two years old. He was of a very nervous temperament, and it was said that he labored under the hallucination that all the women he met were in love with him. He was enamored of Lilian Nordica, and when she arrived from Europe last year he sent her several large bouquets. He had spoken of committing suicide, and some of his friends fear that he has carried his intention into effect.

Anti-Platt Assemblymen Commended.

The Lincoln Republican Club of Harlem adopted resolutions last night approving the stand taken by Assemblymen Reinhardt, Percy, Conkling, Miller, Wildes, Lawson, Bold, Andrews, and Niles against Plattism in the Legislature. They also condemned the conduct of Assemblyman Hamilton for failing to unite with his associates.

Edward Harrigan's Condition Critical.

Edward Harrigan, proprietor of Harrigan's Theatre, still remains in a critical condition, suffering from an attack of the grip at his residence, 46 West Sixty-eighth Street, where it was said that his condition was unchanged at a late hour last night. The theatre was closed last night.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

William Remsen.

William Remsen died at his home, 26 Waverley Place, on Sunday evening, in the eighty-first year of his age.

He was a highly esteemed citizen and was a direct descendant of Rem-Jansen, one of the earliest of the Dutch settlers in the vicinity of New-York; the name was contracted in the early days of the country into Remsen. Mr. Remsen was a typical representative of those upright, frugal, unostentatious, and intelligent Knickerbockers who by their business sagacity, their probity, and consistent lives formed so valuable a part of the population of this metropolis.

Mr. Remsen was born in this city in 1815. His father, Henry Remsen, was one of the Presidents of the Manhattan Bank. He received a classical education and was graduated at Princeton College in 1835. He afterward studied law under Judge William Kent, son of Chancellor Kent, but never practiced his profession, having inherited an estate which required his personal supervision, and which was largely augmented under his careful management. He married Jane Suydam, a representative of another old Dutch family of this city, of which marriage five children survive. Mrs. Remsen died a few years ago.

Mr. Remsen was one of the founders of the Third Avenue surface railroad and one of its largest stockholders. He was for thirty-four years a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and for eighteen years its Vice President, and also for about the same period he was a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary, at the junction of Waverley Place and Christopher Street. He was one of the oldest living members of the American Geographical Society, and for many years the Chairman of its council. He was an old member of the Historical Society.

Charles Lanman.

Charles Lanman, writer and traveler, died at Washington Monday night from heart disease, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Lanman was born in Michigan, served ten years in a New-York business house, and held editorial positions on papers in Monroe, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and New-York. He was librarian of the War Department, and in 1850 became private secretary to Daniel Webster. Later on he held several Government positions, and in 1866 became Secretary of the Japanese Legation, holding the office until 1882, since which time he has been engaged in writing and painting. Mr. Lanman was the author of about twenty-five published works, and some of his landscape paintings have attracted attention. He was the first person to penetrate the Saguenay region, in Canada.

Samuel F. Davenport.

Samuel F. Davenport, the oldest employe of the Brooklyn Post Office and one of the best known men in Brooklyn, died of heart disease Monday night, at his home, 291 Monroe Street. Funeral services will be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Davenport was connected with the Post Office for thirty-three years and for twenty-five years he was an usher in the Academy of Music. He was appointed a postal carrier by President Lincoln in April, 1862, and was promoted five years later to a clerkship in the general delivery department.

As an usher in the Academy of Music Mr. Davenport became acquainted with and known by everybody of prominence in Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Roland Green Usher, ex-Mayor of Lynn and ex-Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, died yesterday, at his home in Lynn. He was born at Medford, Mass., Jan. 6, 1823, and went to Lynn in early life. He had been a member of both branches of the City Government, was Mayor of Lynn in 1866, 1867, and 1868, a member of the State Legislature for three years, and later a member of the Governor's Council. During the war he was Paymaster of the Division of Virginia and the Division of North Carolina. From 1871 to 1876 he was United States Marshal for Massachusetts. Gov. Butler appointed him Wrden of the State Prison in 1883, and he was reappointed by Govs. Robinson and Ames. Of late years he had been living in retirement at Lynn.

—Frank A. Johnson, editor of The Bay Shore (L. I.) Journal, died yesterday in Philadelphia of consumption. He was a native of Huntington, L. I. He learned the trade of a printer in the office of The Huntington Long Islander, purchased The Northport Journal, and a few years later removed the plant to Bay Shore. He was a descendant of an old Revolutionary family, his paternal great-grandfather being the Rev. Joshua Heartt, one of the most prominent divines on Long Island during the Revolutionary War. He was forty years old, and a member of Fire Island Lodge of Odd Fellows. A widow and three children survive him. The funeral will take place in Huntington on Thursday.

—Edward McDonald Greenway, a retired banker of Baltimore, died in that city yesterday. Mr. Greenway was born in New-York seventy-four years ago. He was graduated from Princeton. Early in life he established the banking house of Greenway & Co., now McKim & Co., in Baltimore, and amassed a considerable fortune. His widow, the daughter of the late George Brown, one of the founders of the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, survives him.

—James McCutcheon of the firm of Lindsay & McCutcheon, died Monday night, at Allegheny, Penn. Mr. McCutcheon was born in Ireland seventy-three years ago. For thirty years he had been successfully engaged in the iron business. Mr. McCutcheon was widely known, and had occupied numerous positions of honor and trust.

Killed Beside His Mother.

Five-year-old Isaac Koshipsky, left alone in the attic room occupied by his parents, at 22 East Broadway, last evening, climber upon a table, which stood by the window, to look out into the street. In leaning out he lost his balance and feel to the sidewalk.

His mother was standing on the sidewalk in front of the house at the time, and was completely prostrated when the boy fell on the pavement beside her. The child died soon after the fall.

Goldberg Suspected of Arson.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 5.—Nathan Goldberg was arrested in New-York this afternoon and taken to the jail in White Plains, where he will be held pending an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding a fire in his house some weeks ago. It is alleged that Goldberg is one of a gang of firebugs and swindlers engaged in swindling insurance companies.

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is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success.

It is the happy combination of these most valuable ingredients, materially increasing their potency; hence the great value of Scott's Emulsion in wasting diseases. We think people should know what they are taking into their stomachs.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!
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THE GREATER ORANGE SCHEME

Advocates of the Consolidation Alarmed at the Proposition to Create a Greater Newark.

ORANGE, N. J., March 5.—The agitation of the Greater Orange project, or the proposition for a consolidation of the Oranges, is still growing in intensity, but the consolidationists have been somewhat routed by the preparation of the Greater Newark bill and do not seem to know what step to take.

"You see, the matter has grown almost too big for us to handle," said Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen when seen to-day. "This precipitation of matters has come six months too soon. We were moving along with our plans very slowly, but cautiously and successfully, our intentions being not to make a single rash move, but this sudden explosion on us of the Greater Newark project has upset us completely, and, instead of our being leaders any longer, we are at the tail end of the agitation or nowhere. I wish I knew where this Greater Newark bill came from, who is behind it, and what are its provisions. I am afraid it will do the movement to consolidate the Oranges more harm than good, and may knock us out completely."

Dr. Kitchen said he had heard the page article on the subject in The New-York Times of Sunday commended on all sides, and added that it had aroused great interest in the subject. He did not know whether the consolidationists would decide to introduce a bill into the present Legislature at once providing for a consolidation of the Oranges, in order to combat the Greater Newark scheme, or whether they would content themselves with sending a monster memorial to Trenton, signed by residents of the Oranges and vehemently protesting against the scheme for the enlargement of Newark.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....
Address .....
.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....
Address .....
.....

SEEKING A GOOD PLACE FOR CAPT. MAHAN

It Is Expected that He Will Be Assigned to Agreeable Shore Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The return of Capt. A. T. Mahan to the Navy Department from his European cruise is awaited with some interest by naval officers.

Since Mahan's last appearance in Washington he has risen to great prominence by the attentions, social, official, and academic, which were bestowed upon him in England. As he has nearly completed his tour of duty afloat, some provision will be made for him in the way of agreeable shore duty. For a time he was spoken of as the successor of Admiral Ramsay as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the most important of the departmental bureaus. There have been no recent signs, however, that Admiral Ramsay desires to be detached from duty in the Naval Department. The prominent billets to which Ramsey would be entitled have been filled by him in the last few months, and it is not anticipated that there will be any transfer to accommodate Admiral Ramsay with sea duty.

It is now suggested that Capt. Mahan may be appointed Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy, a position which might be agreeable to a man of Mahan's intellectual and literary tastes, and one which he would fill admirably. The officer now in charge of the Intelligence Office is Lieut. Singer, who is spoken of as the next Commander of the Dolphin.

Capt. Mahan is on his way to New-York on the Chicago, which has already left the Azores and may be expected at Brooklyn in about a week.

Got the Grand Lodge Medal.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 5.—At Liberty Hall, Hempstead, to-night, Hempstead Lodge, No. 141, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Thomas Smith Doolan, the only charter member of Hempstead Lodge, No. 141, now living, was presented with the Grand Lodge medal of the State of New-York by Grand Chaplain George Tilly.

The medal is of solid gold and exquisitely engraved. But two medals have been presented for fifty years continuous membership in one lodge.

Prominent Odd Fellows of New-York State were present. Hempstead Lodge was established March 5, 1845, with four members, Thomas Smith Doolan, William Cornell, William Curtis, and Willet Charlick. The lodge now numbers 150 members.

Dropped Dead Before the Constable.

KITTANNING, Penn., March 5.—Constable L. H. McAllister went to Kittanning Township to-day to serve a summons on Mrs. David Stitt to appear as a witness in the Bowser barn-burning case. When she saw the constable approaching her house she locked the door and refused to open it until he told her that he had a summons for her. When she opened the door she immediately fell backward and died. She was an aunt of James Stitt, one of the defendants in the case, and had been worried by the charge against her nephew.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore is at the Holland.

—Gen. José M. Hernandez of Venezuela is at the Windsor.

—Congressman R. W. Taylor of Ohio is at the New-Amsterdam.

—Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania is at the Victoria.

—Ex-Congressman J. R. Whiting of Michigan is at the Hotel Marlborough.

—Henry T. Thurber, private secretary to President Cleveland, is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator David B. Hill was at the Hotel Normandie yesterday, on his way from Washington to Albany.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota are at the Fifth Avenue.

EXPUNGED TAXES FROM THE RECORD

An Effort to be Made to Rescind the Supervisor's Action.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 5.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors at a recent meeting adopted a resolution expunging from the county records all back taxes due upon a piece of land in the town of Newtown, purchased by St. John's Cemetery. It was supposed at the time of the adoption of the resolution that the arrearages of taxes amounting to less than $2,000. It turns out, however, that there was due upon the property between $17,000 and $18,000.

The Supervisors will meet to-morrow, and Supervisor Theodore Koehler of this city, who was absent when the resolution was passed, will endeavor to have the board direct counsel to take steps to ascertain if the action of the Supervisors cannot be rescinded.

The matter has been kept quiet by the Supervisors.

It appears that when the matter was first brought to the attention of the Supervisors by ex-District Attorney John Fleming of Jamaica, representing the St. John's Cemetry Association, it was referred to Supervisor J. N. F. Siebs of the town of Newtown for report. At a subsequent meeting Supervisor Siebs made a favorable report, and the board, believing that the amount was a small one, the resolution was adopted. Lawyer Fleming, as soon as the matter was recorded, secured a certified copy of the resolution from the Clerk to the Supervisors, and lost no time in serving the County Treasurer with it, and in having the arrearages of taxes upon the land expunged from the books.

It is said that the members of the board feel that they have been intentionally imposed upon. Some of the county officials are of the opinion that there is no redress, unless it can be shown that the matter was presented to the board with fraudulent intent.

If the board fails to take some action it is probable that a number of large taxpayers will subscribe a sum of money sufficient to employ counsel and test the matter in the courts.

Retiring Officers Re-elected.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., March 5.—The village election held here to-day resulted in the re-election of all of the retiring officers by an average majority of 225 in a total vote of 927, as follows: Trustees, George T. Egbert and George Trauter; Assessor, James Larkin.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Greater Shenandoah.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY, 6 East 23d St—9:00 to 6:00—Paintings.
AMERICAN FINE ART GALLERIES, Broadway-57th St Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibit.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Rathmakers. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Grand Vizier.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 20th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Elbe Palastrevolution.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Broadway-39th St—8:00—Tristan and Isolde.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PASTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	40	27	3:30 P. M.	58	28
6 A. M.	40	20	6 P. M.	57	27
9 A. M.	42	18	9 P. M.	56	26
12 M.	52	22	12 P. M.	53	25

Average temperature yesterday.....24 1/8
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....49 3/4
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31 1/4
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE POLICE LEGISLATION.

The request which Mr. Charles Stewart Smith has made, in the name of the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of Seventy, and the people of the city generally, to Senator Lexow, as Chairman of the committee having charge of measures relating to the Police Department, that action thereon be suspended until the bill prepared by the Committee of Ten can be presented, is entirely reasonable, and the grounds stated for making the request should be deemed conclusive. Mr. Smith says that the bill will be ready "in the course of two weeks." It is hard to see why its preparation should have been so long delayed, and it should certainly be introduced at Albany before the 15th of the present month. We would call the attention of the Committee of Ten, as we fear Mr. Lexow will not, to the joint rule of the Senate and Assembly, that "no bill introduced after the 15th of March in either house shall have its final reading in either house until all bills previously introduced in either, and sent from one house to the other for concurrence and ready for third reading, shall be disposed of, unless by unanimous consent, except the Supply bill and the annual Appropriation bill." If the proposed bill should be introduced after the 15th, the facilities for obstructing its passage would be greatly multiplied.

That part of Mr. Warner Miller's public announcement which relates to the police legislation is of much greater interest to the people of this city than the part which concerns the interests of the Republican Party. We believe that Mr. Miller is quite right when he says that the Republicans have control of the Legislature because the people expected them to "give reform government and substantial home rule," and that they will be "repudiated" if they fail to do it. Whether there will be within the party "a contest and a breach which nothing can heal" is a question that concerns the party more than it does this city. Mr. Miller professes to believe that the legislators will meet "the just expectations of the people," but that will depend, not upon the passage of measures labeled reform, but upon the real character and purpose of the measures.

With regard to the police legislation, we apprehend that Mr. Miller's views, which are no more to be forced upon the city than Mr. Platt's, are not entirely in accord with those of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Municipal Reform and of the Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Ten representing the Cooper Union mass meeting. He is quite right about giving the Superintendent of Police control over the discipline and the conduct of the force, and his appointment by the Mayor, and he is equally sound in his opposition, "in any and all circumstances," to the election of Police Commissioners. But he insists upon the bi-partisan arrangement, which has been the cause of the abuses that have grown up in the department, and which destroys all responsibility at its head.

After speaking of the functions that would remain in the commission, which would include those of appointing election officers and trying complaints against members of the force, Mr. Miller says, "it is impossible that the Republican Legislature will ever give all these functions into the hands of any one man." It will not be asked to do anything of the kind, but if the appointment of election officers should be otherwise provided for, and the "continuous court for the trial of complaints" should be apart from the power to fill vacancies, as it should be, we see no reason why the purely administrative duties of the department should not be performed by one man. The appointment of election officers affords the only plausible pretext for the bi-partisan arrangement, and for a court to try complaints it is the worst possible.

The reason stated by Mr. Miller for objecting to the single head is simply humbug. He says that the Republicans "believe that for many years they have lost the State elections by frauds committed in this city and Brooklyn," not only with the knowledge but with the direct aid of the police, and he further says that it is a "conceded fact" that he was defrauded out of his election as Governor by frauds in this city and Kings County. No intelligent Republican here believes or concedes anything of the kind. When Mr. Miller ran for Governor there was a bi-partisan Police Board in this city, and that year John Y. McKane was practicing his arts in Kings County on the Republican side. Then we had the old method of voting, and tickets were "bunched," and Republicans sold out Miller and their city ticket for votes for Harrison, and thereby helped to leave the present complainant "outside the breastworks." There has been very little fraud at elections in this city "for many years," except in 1898, the one year when the election boards were not bi-partisan, and then the Republicans did not lose the State election.

What is wanted is to get politics wholly out of the Police Board and out of all municipal administration. As Gov. Morton well said, city elections should turn on local issues, and there should be an equal chance for third parties and independent candidates. The bi-partisan scheme is incurably inconsistent with this idea, and with the policy of non-partisan city government.

TIRED OF LAWRENCE.

Judge Lawrence, the Ohio political shepherd and high-tariff crank, has been wounded in the house of his friends. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette remarks that it is "tired of him." More than that, it fills a column with the reasons why it is weary. Undoubtedly there have been many times when even the mention of Lawrence's name filled the editorial offices of Ohio Republican journals with a sense of fatigue, but never before has one of these papers proclaimed its weariness.

It appears that Lawrence has turned from the advocacy of cowhair carpets and prohibitory duties on wool to the currency question, and that The Commercial Gazette has been induced to publish a long letter from him on this subject. It is a letter that would warm the cockles of Senator Stewart's heart. The ex-Controller talks glibly about "the gold conspiracy," the "appreciation of gold by 40 per cent.," and the consequent "depreciation of the value of lands and farm products." He asserts that "the gold dollar now is dishonest money," and urges that the Government ought to pay not only the principal of the new bonds, but the interest on them also, in silver.

It is this that makes The Commercial Gazette "tired" of Lawrence, and in the course of its explanation that journal in a manly way defends Mr. Cleveland's purchase of gold. Having pointed out the imminent danger of suspension, and that in past years the Treasury had been able to borrow at low interest rates because it had paid all its obligations in the best money, thus preserving its honor, our Republican contemporary in Cincinnati says:

"The free-silver talk, the talk of men like Judge Lawrence, alarmed the world, and Congress was asked to define the tricky word 'coin.' It refused—and it has cost the country sixteen millions of dollars.

"It was a plain business proposition, and yet men have not been ashamed to make the miserable, shameful confession that they voted against it 'to put the Administration in a hole.' Had Congressmen no patriotism, no business sense?"

In the same reply to Lawrence we find the following remarks about Mr. Cleveland's action:

"He faced the situation like a 'great heroic soul.' His courage, his firmness, his high resolution in the midst of disaster will be respected by history, even while history writes down the first two years of his administration as a monumental, grotesque failure. In the one supreme moment he showed himself truly great."

How weary Lawrence must have been when he read these words! How great must have been his fatigue when the following final sentences caught his eye:

"We have written enough. We are tired of Judge Lawrence."

The whole country is tired of him. But he is no less wearisome and obnoxious to just and intelligent and reasonable men when he repeats the pleas of the mining camps and urges that the Nation's bonds should be paid in silver that is when he and the association over which he rules demand that there shall be tariff duties on wool high enough to prevent the importation of a single fleece, even at the cost of a complete extinction of the American carpet industry.

AS TO CERTAIN PATENTS.

The recent decision of the Circuit Court in the Berliner telephone patent case and the decision of the Supreme Court on Monday last in the Bate case have drawn public attention again to the five important telephone patents affected by the action of these courts. One of these patents—the Berliner—was not issued until the application for it had been lying in the Patent Office fourteen years. The Circuit Court has decided that it is null and void. The applications for the four Edison patents (Edison having no interest in them) had been lying in the Patent Office fifteen years when the grants were made, and now the decision in the Bate case deprives them of all force or value.

By whose authority were these five patents issued? It is desirable that responsibility for the issues, so far as it rests upon the Commissioner of Patents, should be clearly determined, partly on account of the importance of the action taken, and partly for the reason that, owing to an error in certain dates set forth in ex-Solicitor General Aldrich's memorial to Congress concerning several objectionable bills—a memorial which has excited much comment and served a useful purpose—it has been inferred by some that three of the Edison patents were issued by the present Commissioner.

The Berliner patent and the four Edison patents (the applications for all of which had been owned for many years by the Bell Telephone Company) were issued by President Harrison's Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Simonds. The Berliner issue was made in November, 1891. The present Commissioner, Mr. Seymour, was not nominated for the office until March 22, 1893. It is stated in Mr. Aldrich's memorial (Page 4) that one of the four Edison patents was issued on March 7, 1893, and that the three others were issued "on May 3, 1893," or some six weeks after the beginning of Commissioner Seymour's term. The truth is that these three patents were granted just one year earlier, or on May 3, 1892, so that all of the grants in question were made by Mr. Seymour's predecessor. It will be noticed that, if Mr. Aldrich's other date is correct, the fourth of the Edison patents was issued three days after Mr. Cleveland became President only two weeks before Commissioner Simonds was superseded.

Rarely has a more severe attack upon an executive department been made by the opponents of an Administration than was made by President Harrison's Department of Justice upon the Patent Office—controlled by a Commissioner and a Secretary of the Interior of his own appointment—in the complaint addressed by the Government to the court in the Berliner patent case. The leading counts of that indictment were sustained by the court. We direct attention to what the court said about the act of the Commissioner in issuing this patent for a device already covered by an older patent, a patent owned by the Bell Company and granted in 1880:

"It therefore appears that one of the functions of the device shown in the patent of 1880, namely, the function of transmitting articulate speech, is identical with the sole object or function of the device covered by the patent of 1891, and the device for effecting the transmission is identical in both patents. The patent [of 1891] therefore seems to me to be void and beyond the power of the Commissioner to issue."

Commissioner Simonds did put an end to the long delay in this case, but it appears that he ought to have ended it by rejecting, and not by granting, the application. The court has since rejected it by pronouncing the patent null and void.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE BILL.

It was to be expected that the bill for the improvement of tenement houses in New-York would excite opposition. It is cheaper to build and maintain bad tenement houses than good. That is why they are built and maintained. When we see a church fighting for years in the courts the requirement that it should lodge its tenants in a decent and human, not to say Christian, way, we may expect to see individual owners, who make no pretensions of a standard of morality higher than the current standard, resist any attempt to make them spend more money in making their tenements more habitable.

It is true that Anarchism is directly promoted by the provision, under the sanction of the law, of places for habitation which are unfit for habitation; also, that infidelity is directly promoted when such provision is made by a Christian church. But when an old and rich and respectable and religious corporation like Trinity fails to perceive, or disregards, the hatred for churches and Christianity which it fosters by abdicating in its "temporalities" and in its character of landlord any pretense of either Christianity or humanity, it is not to be supposed that the common speculative builder should be ashamed to oppose requirements that are made of him in the name of Christianity or humanity. Accordingly the speculative builders, in sympathy with the corporation of Trinity, are opposing the tenement-house bill.

It is easy to anticipate the serious ground of their opposition. They will say that the bill is drawn by "theorists," who do not understand the actual conditions of tenement houses. But they will lie when they say so. In fact, as The Times pointed out in its comments upon the report of the commission, a peculiarity of the report is its exceeding practicability. It shows at every point a complete familiarity with the conditions of building and maintaining tenement houses, and it does not impose any restrictions that are prohibitory. It imposes at most only restrictions that may diminish the superiority which tenement houses have heretofore enjoyed, in point of profitableness, over other forms of investment in real estate. The bill should pass. It will be a reproach to the State of New-York if it does not pass.

A FORGETFUL NEIGHBOR.

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun thinks we have forgotten something. Let us state the case and see whether it is not our contemporary that has a cloud on its memory.

In reciting the sins of the Fifty-third Congress The Times declared that the Democratic Party at Chicago had promised "to provide for the collection of taxes limited in amount to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered," and that Congress had been faithless while the President had kept faith with the people. Whereupon The Sun:

"Is the memory of our esteemed contemporary so infirm as this? The pledge which it intends to paraphrase is worth preserving in its exact original form, for it was the most important pledge ever recorded by any political party in any Presidential campaign:

"'We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only; and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.'

"Is it only the last and least important words of this pledge that have lingered in the memory of our esteemed neighbor? If it had remembered the entire pledge, could The Times have affirmed with sincerity and self-respect, that while Congress has broken faith, President Cleveland has kept faith?"

Can it be that The Sun has forgotten the history of the "pledge" it quotes? It was important, certainly, but it was no pledge. It was not a plank, but a prank, played by the gamesome Watterson and some of the other boisterous boys of the convention. It was offered by Lawrence T. Neal of Ohio as a substitute for the tariff resolution reported by the committee. But The Times told its history on July 7, 1892, just after the convention, in these words:

"In the first place the substitute plank, as everybody knows, was not a matured and deliberated pronouncement. There was an element in the convention that strove to secure delay. There was another element that plotted mischief. The two cooperated. The substitute resolution was purposely drawn in rough and intemperate language. It was offered to the convention in place of the resolution prepared by the committee. It was unacceptable to the Cleveland majority. But the anti-Cleveland forces saw an opportunity not only for delay, but for forcing a test vote that would show Cleveland's strength in the convention. Their tactics were shrewd, but the Cleveland leaders outwitted them. To permit a test vote except under the condition of an actual ballot would have been a wretched blunder. Cleveland delegates by twos and threes, and then by whole States, swung into line for the substitute. The project of a test vote was completely defeated. "That was well played, Dickinson," said Bourke Cockran to the Michigan leader, when he perceived that the anti-Cleveland men had been beaten at their own game. When it was all over Gen. Daniel E. Sickles exultingly swung his crutch over his head. We suspect that he and Neal of Ohio and Watterson were the only persons in the convention who knew or cared what the substitute resolution really meant."

The Times advised Mr. Cleveland to kick this spurious plank out of the platform, which he did in his speech at Madison Square Garden on July 20, when he was formally notified of his nomination. Mr. Cleveland said:

"We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible ground when we contend that, in present conditions, its operation is unjust, and that the laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

"Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them, but, invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and incomes of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few."

We have several times exposed the illegitimate origin and fraudulent character of the Neal tariff plank. We are glad to refresh our neighbor's memory with this fresh citation from history.

The President has kept faith with the people.

STEADILY PICKING UP.

About five of every six railroads that have reported earnings for the fourth week in February show handsome increases over their respective incomes for the corresponding period of last year. This is a far better showing than was made in the third week of February, and the aggregate result for that period was very gratifying. A steady and widespread improvement in the railway transportation business of this country is in evidence. The aggregate tonnage of freight shipments, both eastward and westward, between Chicago and the Atlantic ports, was larger for February than for January and larger for January than for December.

Several railroad companies that have been running behind in their earnings in a most discouraging fashion now begin to show figures on the favorable side of the ledger. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which has been reporting decreased earnings without a break for several months past, earned $597,376 the fourth week of last month, which was just $15,608 in excess of its gross earnings in the corresponding week of one year ago. The Erie Railway, which reported decreased earnings to the amount of $142,822 for the month of December, is able to report for January an increase of $99,358 in the gross and an increase of $71,054 in the net earnings. Such figures certainly show something more than a spasmodic increase in railway traffic.

The Chesapeake and Ohio reports $42,552 increase for the fourth week in February, and other roads which are able to show increased revenues for that period are the Louisville and Nashville, $31,738; the Norfolk and Western, $32,297; the St. Louis Southwestern, $15,700; the Texas and Pacific, $26,774; the New-York, Ontario and Western, $12,755; International and Great Northern, $25,524; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $9,288; Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, $9,432; Denver and Rio Grande, $900; Detroit, Lansing and Northern, $2,629; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, $6,343; Wheeling and Lake Erie, $4,853; Wabash, $992; the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, $5,352; Lake Erie and Western, $9,108; Iowa Central, $2,368, and Chicago and West Michigan, $1,524.

For the month of February entire the Norfolk and Western reports an increase in earnings of $44,088, the St. Louis Southwestern an increase of $35,700, the Denver and Rio Grande, $11,700; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, $21,165; the International and Great Northern, $60,651; the Lake Erie and Western, $25,698, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, $14,110.

Throughout the West and Southwest there has been a recent increase in the demand for freight cars, and reports from important shipping and junction points show that nearly all the railroads handled many more loaded freight cars in February than in the preceding month. For example, a dispatch from Indianapolis yesterday said that the four Pennsylvania lines handled at that point during the week ended last Saturday 3,753 loaded cars, an excess of 187 cars over the preceding week. This is but one instance of many that might be quoted.

GAMBLING BY EXPRESS.

No lottery can be profitably conducted in this country on any large scale except by distributing broadcast over the States advertisements in some form of the sale of tickets and of the drawings, and sending the tickets themselves far and wide over State lines. Money for tickets may be received and money for prizes may be paid out through local agencies by a system of exchange, without the actual sending back and forth of funds except to settle balances with those acting as agents. But the tickets and the information regarding drawings must be disseminated.

Now, the most essential part of the lottery business was formerly conducted through the United States mails, and we have no doubt that they are still used to a large extent for the purpose, notwithstanding the disclaimers of men whose disreputable mode of life makes their statements worthless. But these men have avowed that they distributed the material of their infamous traffic by express, and it is known that express companies carrying on a large inter-State business have acted as accomplices of the lottery company for a share of its profits. Not only have they carried packages of lottery tickets and lists of drawings to distributing points in the different States, but their agents have acted as agents of the lottery in selling tickets and in paying prizes, and the express offices have been made exhange offices for the financial transactions of the gambling concern.

This partnership of the lottery business and the express business should be broken up, and if this last act of Congress is not sufficient for the purpose, the next blow should be aimed directly at the express companies. They are engaged in inter-State commerce and subject to regulation by Congress. They should not be allowed to serve the purposes of the lottery company in the conduct of their inter-State business. As the matter has stood for some time past, the express companies have been practically carrying on the lottery business in this country, in conjunction with the Honduras Lottery Company and the sham Central American Express Company of Port Tampa City, Fla.

At once decorous and delightful will society find the task of celebrating with enthusiasm the arrival here of the Princess Julia Bahia Lall. So far as known, no civic festivities at the City Hall, and no impressive and fashionable functions on Fifth Avenue have yet been arranged in her honor, but for the strange oversight due reparation will be made, of course, as soon as attention is called to the fact that this noble lady represents—worthily, no doubt—an aristocracy at once extremely old and distinctively American. It was a progenitor of hers who first welcomed Columbus to the New World, and who made to his Ministers, prime and others, the immortal remark, "Boys, we are discovered at last!" Even then the family was an ancient one. From its ancestral seat upon the mighty Orinoco it had slashed a conquering way northward along the lovely chaplet of islands that links Trinidad to Cuba; great in camp and council, her fathers fought with Spain and France and England for centuries. Robinson Crusoe met one branch of the family, and watched their gay feasts and dances. They would have been glad to have him take a prominent part in both, but, true Englishman that he was, he stood aloof, and criticised the menu. Nowadays the Caribs have somewhat fallen from their high estate. There are few of them, but they are not fading away. Instead, they have been growing blacker and blacker ever since the kindly African became their neighbor. The Princess Julia, last scion of a royal tree, is not here for her health. She is quite well. Her pictures will be on sale after the performance. With her are members of other tribes, including the Barbadian. New-York will find the Barbadian of interest. Of all colonial Englishman, he speaks the queerest dialect, and has the most conceit, with the least basis for it. This is saying a good deal for him.

In the Soudan, according to a traveler who recently returned from that country, a slave who considers himself ill treated has a right, not to freedom, indeed, but to select a master more to his liking. To be safe from recapture and punishment, the bondsman has only to escape from his old home by night, go immediately to the house of any man to whom he choses to belong, and, arriving there, snip a bit of cartilage from the ear of its sleeping proprietor. That accomplished, the matter is settled; neither the old nor the new master can question the transaction's legality or binding force. The traveler reports that he saw several men in the Soudan whose ears had almost disappeared, so often had the discontented slaves of others thus disturbed their slumbers. This is a rather good yarn, as such things go, and the custom would not be an altogether bad one, from some points of view, for adoption here. What a fine chance, for instance, would Mr. Platt have just now to grow a new pair of ears! Mayor Strong and Mr. Brookfield could either submit gracefully to the snipping process and its resultant glory among men, or they could sew nice, tin lappets on their nightcaps and so sleep in safety. By no means, however, should the right to transfer allegiance in this way be extended to dissatisfied lovers. The consequences would be too terrible for contemplation.

HARLAN WILLING TO BE THE CANDIDATE

Ready to Make the Race for the Iowa Governorship.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.—The Republican politicians of the State were considerably surprised by the publication this morning of a letter from ex-United States Senator James Harlan of Mount Pleasant, in which he stated he would accept the Republican nomination for Governor if tendered him.

There were already about a dozen active candidates for the honor. Mr. Harlan's name was used in that connection two years ago, but the other candidates considered the talk concerning him merely complimentary.

Mr. Harlan will be a formidable candidate for sentimental reasons, in addition to his ability. He was strongly identified with the early history of the State. He has not been in active politics since his retirement from Lincoln's Cabinet at the death of the latter.

RECORDER GOFF ADVISES FORCE

By That Means Only, He Says, Can Ireland Be Free.

The Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood held its ninth annual banquet in the Central Opera House last night.

Recorder Goff responded to "Irish Martyrdom," and said among other things:

"The great attendance at the Robert Emmet meetings in this city during the past week has shown that force is the only means by which Ireland will ever regain her freedom. By force, I do not mean any overt act at present, but a menacing attitude."

A FERN SONG

Dance to the beat of the rain, little fern,
And spread out your palms again,
And say, "Tho' the sun
Hath my vesture spun,
He had labored, alas! in vain,
But for the shade
That the Cloud hath made,
And the gift of the Dew and the Rain!"
Then laugh and upturn
All your fronds, little Fern,
And rejoice in the beat of the rain!"
—From "Poems" by John P. Tabb.

Where Thackeray Learned to Write.

I only met Thackeray once, in this historical old Roman tavern, the Osteria del Falcone, which boasts of having had Michel Angelo among its customers. When a mutual friend introduced me to the great novelist, (great in more than one sense, for he measured six feet four inches,) I said that I had learned to read English from his "Vanity Fair." "And that was where I learned to write it," he replied.—From "An Artist's Reminiscences" by Rudolf Lehmann.

MR. SMEDLEY'S DRAWINGS.

At the Avery Art Galleries on Fifth Avenue are shown this week some fourscore drawings by the well-known illustrator William T. Smedley, whose work has been familiar to the readers of magazines for some years past.

We have been accustomed to take Mr. Smedley's work so for granted and as a matter of course, that not infrequently have the more artistic qualities escaped us. So capitally has he always illustrated the text, and so unobtrusive and modest has been his technique, that, in the pleasure of the realization of the personages of the story, the dexterity and ability of the artist were a foregone conclusion.

Extremely prolific, both in ideas and in the amount of work executed, Mr. Smedley nevertheless brings to each new subject thought, study, and evidence of careful preparation. His women are high-steppers, patrician in their ease and grace, and wearing their beautiful gowns as if to the manner born. Or, if of the New-England type, then straightway is his maiden prim, bespectacled, angular, and fairly exuding the puritanical heredity and traditions of two centuries, and Mr. Smedley seems to have lived long among them, and to know them from the foundation up. And so may it be said of each set of people here delineated. Certain race-meets show all the peculiarities that are so indelibly stamped upon the men whose enthusiasm finds its vent in horseflesh, a style of costume, the wearing of a necktie, the slight, scarcely perceptible touch that marks the horseman as its own, none of these escape this artist. They are all there with delicious exactness, and show his keen eye and able pencil.

One has but to walk up the avenue to realize the truth of his men and women of this city. His young women are really "swell," and though no touch of the fashion plate suggests itself, nevertheless the gowns are of the latest mode and unobtrusively correct. That his men should be gentlemen is easy enough to understand, but his ample opportunities for study in salon, club, and public place have been made the most of. Indeed, he seems to have possessed some sort of mental camera with which to seize his types and retain them until he could return to his studio and develop them on canvas, so real, so natural are they all. It is one thing to pose a model, but quite another thing to catch the characteristic unconscious movement that is lost on the moment, never to be regained.

All this, of course, demonstrates power of observation, a primary necessity for the illustrator, but which Mr. Smedley possesses to a surprising degree.

Most of these pictures are many times larger than the familiar reproductions, and are executed in several tones, with suspicion of color, very attractive in its suggestiveness. It is really difficult to make much choice, so uniformly good is the average. If, however, we may particularize, an old man and woman reading between them a paper, and seated on a bench in one of the city parks, seems to possess a genuine touch of nature, while in No. 15, the group at the club is to the life. "After a Busy Day in Town," (No. 14,) with the commuter homeward bound, almost reconciles the spectator to an idea of suburban life, could he be sure of so charming a landscape to meet his weary view.

"A Washington Reception" contains clever character drawing, while "An Evening's Entertainment in a New-York Studio" opens up to the layman delightful possibilities, and in its arrangement of light and shade is extremely dexterous. Mr. Smedley jumps with ease from "A Spring Morning on Fifth Avenue," with its Sunday morning fashionables, to "In Mulberry Bend," where the throng is the exact antithesis, but each is realistic in its way, and the types in both are equally well observed and true. "Where Crabs Are Caught" (No. 23) shows an appreciation of landscape, as does No. 41. But the exhibition must be seen. It is sure to be popular, and offers much that is interesting and entertaining. It will remain open until the 16th of March.

AN INVITATION TO GEOGRAPHERS

Facts About the Great Congress to be Held This Year in London.

A pamphlet sent out by the Organizing Committee of the International Geographical Congress invites members of geographical societies in any part of the world to attend the sixth international meeting, which is to be held in London from July 26 to Aug. 3. The headquarters of the congress are at the house of the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Saville Row, Burlington Gardens, London, W., and the society, as representing the geographers of the United Kingdom, offers to all members of the congress the privileges of Fellows during their stay in London, with access to all its rooms, including the library and map depository. The meetings of the congress will probably be held in the Imperial Institute, at South Kensington. Interpreters will be in attendance to assist members unfamiliar with English. The subscription payable by members, men and women alike, is £1, and it must be paid in advance. The congress will be under the patronage of the Queen, with the Prince of Wales as vice patron. The King of the Belgians and the Dukes of Connaught and York will act as Honorary Presidents, with the President of the Royal Geographical Society as presiding officer. The list of Honorary Vice Presidents includes all the foreign Ambassadors to England, many London and colonial officials, and the heads of innumerable geographical societies.

The subjects to be dealt with at the congress are grouped as follows: Mathematical geography, physical geography, (including oceanography and geographical distribution,) cartography, exploration, descriptive geography, historical geography, applied geography, (including anthropogeography,) and education. The Organizing Committee, after consultation with eminent geographers of various countries, has made definite arrangements for the treatment of certain selected subjects which it considers of special importance. In each case the subject will be introduced by a paper by a leading authority, to be followed by a discussion in which other specialists have agreed to take part; but the discussion will in each case be open to any member.

These discussions will occupy only a portion of the time of the congress, and the committee invite contributions on other subjects indicated in the general programme. Contributors of papers are asked to send their complete manuscript (preferably typewritten) before the end of April. This must be accompanied by an abstract not exceeding in length 1,500 words. Communications intended for the congress may be written in English, French, German, or Italian. In the case of papers accepted by the committee, the abstract will be printed in English and French for distribution among the members of the congress on the day on which the subject is to be introduced. The committee reserves to itself the right of limiting the time to be allowed to each speaker.

In connection with the congress there will be held a great exhibition of instruments, maps, old and new; photographs, equipments for travelers, historical mementos, and books.

Good Wishes of No Avail.

Conan Doyle came to America on the Elbe. During the voyage he wrote these verses in Capt. Von Goessel's autograph album:

Luck to the Elbe in every weather,
May her fortune never fail her;
Boat and master match together,
Gallant ship and gallant sailor.

Now the ship, the sailor, and the album are all deep in the North Sea. The verses were written Sept. 27, 1894.

An "Amusement Note" from England.

It is now reported that those excellent song and dance artists, the Countess of Clancarty and the Marchioness of Allesbury, may join forces and make their reappearance together under the management of Sir Augustus Harris.—London Figaro.

LI HUNG CHANG IN FAVOR

China's Peace Envoy Has Plenipotentiary Qualifications.

CHANGE OF HEART IN THE PALACE

No Armistice May Be Expected, but There Are Good Prospects for Peace and Predictions of Many Reforms.

LONDON, March 5.—A Central News dispatch from Pekin says that Li Hung Chang started for Japan, via Tien-Tsin, to-day.

He is now in supreme favor. During his stay in Pekin he had five audiences with the Emperor and two with the Empress.

The prospects for peace are regarded as very good, but there will be no armistice until a conference is had between the Chinese Envoys and the Japanese representatives.

Li Hung Chang has full power and is the bearer of an imperial dispatch to this effect. All of his rivals have been dispersed, and if his mission is successful many reforms will be instituted.

Wung Tung Ho, the Emperor's tutor, who all along has been the most powerful foe to progress, is now out of favor at the palace, and all the high officials have experienced a complete change of sentiment.

Mr. Pothick, American tutor to the children of Li Hung Chang, has been appointed private adviser of the interpreters who will accompany the mission.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Yokohama says that the Chinese war ships captured at Wei-Hai-Wei have arrived at Yokohama in charge of Japanese crews. The Japanese are hopeful of raising the ships which were sunk in Wei-Hai-Wei Harbor. Howie, the American who violated his parole and attempted to blow up the Japanese ships, will be brought to Japan for trial.

GUATEMALA WANTS IMMIGRANTS.

New Line of Steamers Between New-York and Puerto Barrios.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Laze Arriaga, to-day, referring to recent publications regarding his country, said:

"Our immigration laws are liberal, but they are hardly so liberal as has been said. Guatemala welcomes immigration, particularly from the United States and Europe. What we especially desire is an increase in our agrarian population. Guatemala contains some of the richest and most fertile farming land on the American continent. It is well adapted to the raising of coffee, sugar, and cereals. Our production of flour is not sufficient for home consumption, and we are compelled to import large quahtities from the United States and other countries. The coffee industry is very profitable. The actual crop is calculated at 70,000,000 pounds, all of which, except what our own people need, finds a ready market abroad."

"Aside from these material advantages, what inducement does your Government offer to immigrants?" Mr. Arriaga was asked.

"Our laws, as I have said, were made with a view of stimulating immigration, and are very liberal. I cannot speak as intelligently concerning these laws as I would wish, inasmuch as the Congress, which is now in session, may modify them in many particulars. Congress met on the 1st inst., and will not adjourn for two months. If it makes the changes anticipated, I shall be fully advised and they will be at once given to the American public.

"I can only, say in a general way, that all persons desiring to settle in Guatemala, who have been previously authorized by the Government's agents, are furnished transportation at half rates on the Pacific Mail Line steamers from San Francisco and Panama.

"It is purposed, also, to establish a new line of steamers between New-York and Puerto Barrios, on our Atlantic coast. This line will be subsidized by the Guatemalan Government. I hope it will be in operation within sixty or ninety days. The trips will be made semi-monthly, and probably oftener.

"On these steamers, passengers will be carried at less than one-half the regular fare. The establishment of this line is the result of our increasing trade with the United States and in pursuance of our new immigration laws, which, I have every reason to believe, and which you will see from what I have already stated, will be most liberal.

"The free list of our tariff contains not only many of the necessaries of life, but agricultural implements and other machinery required in the raising of farm products."

CUBAN REBELS DISPERSED.

Prisoners Who Are Americans Will Be Tried by Civil Law.

HAVANA, March 5.—The rebel leaders, Gomez, Marti, and Collazo, the still at Monte Cristi.

A detachment of volunteer guards recently overtook the only band of revolutionists remaining in the Province of Santa Clara. The rebels divided their force into two parties, one led by the bandit Matagas and the other by Arango Rodriguez. After a sharp engagement, the rebels were dispersed, and were actively pursued by the troops. Martial law has been declared.

The Governor of Santiago reports from Cobre that a party of troops overtook and dispersed a band of rebels under command of Matamoras, and pursued them for some distance, taking some prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Spanish Government has given assurances that the American citizen José Maria Aguirre, captured with other rebels in Cuba, as well as two other Americans among the prisoners, will be tried by the civil tribunal. All revolutionists who are Spanish subjects will be dealt with according to martial law.

MADRID, March 5.—In the lower house of the Cortes to-day Gen. Lopez Dominguez, the War Minister, declared that the rumors circulated upon the Bourse of insurgent victories in Cuba and the death of Gen. Lachambre were untrue.

Gen. Dominguez said, in reply to the question asked by Señor Osma yesterday with regard to Americans arrested in Cuba, that it was not expected that the United States would make any claims against the Government, as such action, according to the treaty of Zanjon, would not have any legal basis.

United States Minister Taylor to-day called upon Premier Sagasta and assured him that the United States Government would maintain a strict neutrality in Cuba.

PAUL DEROULEDE INDIGNANT.

He Objects to the Letter Accepting Germany's Invitation.

PARIS, March 5.—M. Paul Deroulède has written a circular letter to his friends in the Chamber of Deputies indignantly protesting against the action of M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in informing Count von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, that the Government had decided to accept Germany's invitation to take part in the Kiel fêtes.

LONDON, March 5.—The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says:

"According to opinions freely expressed in diplomatic circles, the naval gathering at Kiel may lead to unheard-of results. The proceedings are involved in a manner to imply that the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine is on the tapis. Both Count von Munster, German Ambassador to France, and M. Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany, have sketched such a possibility."

Paul Deroulède is a poet, author of the popular "Chants du Soldat;" a devoted friend of the late Gen. Boulanger; was an ardent adherent of Boulangism while it lasted, and a leader of the "Revanche" clubs, which always gave trouble to the French diplomats. He has retired into a country solitude, indignantly, because the Government would not make war on Germany or simply take back Alsace and Lorraine. He is the image of Don Quixote physically, is morally as amiable, and mentally not more dangerous.

DEATH OF HENRY RAWLINSON.

The Student and Soldier to Whom Assyriologists Are Indebted.

LONDON, March 5.—Major Gen. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson died this morning. He was formerly British Ambassador to the Shah of Persia, and was a life member of the Council of India.

Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, to the labors of whom all students of Assyriology are gravely indebted, was born at Chadlington, Oxfordshire, in 1810. He was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay Army from 1827 to 1833, and was sent to Persia at twenty-three years of age to reorganize the troops there. He did this work intelligently, received a commission as Major, and the second class of the Order of the Lion and Sun.

In 1835, he was stationed at Kermanshah, where cuneiform inscriptions attracted his curiosity. He was not informed of the labors of Burnout, Lassens, and others in Europe; he had not even heard of Grotefend. He studied the writings which he found at Mount Elvend, copied the first column of the great Behistun inscription, and, in 1838, sent to the Royal Asiatic Society an account of his work. The works of others were then communicated to him. He had already surpassed Grotefend.

In 1839, he had already deciphered with great accuracy the whole of the Behistun inscription, but the Afghanistan war rendered his transfer to that country necessary, and several years elapsed before he could continue his investigations. He held the southern capital of the Afghans safe from all intriguers within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned for his services in the field.

He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjab to India, and in 1843 was appointed political agent in Turkish Arabia on the part of the Government of India. In March, 1844, he was named Consul for Bagdad; in 1850, he was Lieutenant Colonel in Turkey; in 1851, he was Consul General; in 1855, he resigned and returned to England to be made a Crown Director of the East India Company.

In all this activity he had found time to give to the Royal Asiatic Society complete copies of the Persian portion of the Behistun inscription, of which the society published fac similes in 1846. These contained more of the cuneiform writing of the first kind than all the other inscriptions then known in Europe put together. Rawlinson had done his work of copying with the aid of two skillful Kurdish climbers, at great personal risk. He had written an illuminating interpretation, based on comparison with the language of the Zend Avesta, and with Sanskrit. He had found a key to the science which Layard and others have so admirably developed, before he was forty years of age.

In 1856, he retired from the Indian service, and was made K. C. B., (civil.) Two years later he became a member of the Council of India, and was sent, in April, 1859, to Teheran as Envoy. He became Honorary D. C. L. of Oxford, LL. D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh, Knight of the Order of Merit in Prussia, and Foreign Associate of the French Institute. He published, besides his studies on cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, "England and Russia in the East," a series of papers on the political and geographical condition of Central Asia.

He became a member of the House of Commons for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, in 1858, and was returned from Frome at the general election of July, 1865. He was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum in the place of the late Sir David Dundas, in March, 1878. In May, 1882, he was elected a foreign honorary member of the Vienna Imperial Academy of Sciences in the place of Darwin, and received diplomas from most antiquarian societies of the world. In 1889 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath, (in the civil division,) and was created a Baronet in 1891, "in recognition of his distinguished service to the State, stretching over a long series of years."

COLOMBIA'S GRAVE REBELLION.

Impression that the Government Is Unable to Maintain Order.

PANAMA, March 5.—The Star and Herald says: "It is officially stated that Gen. Mateus has defeated the rebels near Soata. A decisive engagement is expected near Cuenta soon."

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Disquieting advices continue to reach the Navy Department from Capt. Cromwell of the Atlanta, at Colon, whose dispatches confirm the impression in official circles that the Colombian Government is utterly unable to cope with the revolutionists or maintain order.

The progressive party appears in the ascendant, and until one party or the other is effectually dispersed it appears that American interests, which are confined almost altogether to the Isthmus and the line of the Panama Railroad, must rely for protection on the United States Navy.

It is understood that no additional war ships will be ordered to the isthmus until actual riots take place there, as men from the Alert, which will be at the Pacific end of the line in a few days, and from the Atlanta, on the Atlantic side, are considered capable of quelling any small disturbance.

The Atlanta can land a force of 250 marines and bluejackets, with two Gatlings, two thirty-seven-millimeter rapid-fire guns, and two one-pounders. The Alert could land 250 men, with one three-inch rapid-fire, one twelve-pounder howitzer, and one Gatling.

These figures represent only two-thirds of the available force of the two vessels. A small detachment from either ship, with its machine guns on a flat car, could fully protect the railroad, as has been frequently done in the past.

DEATH OF DR. D. HACK TUKE.

Life and Principal Works of an Authority on Mental Diseases.

LONDON, March 5.—D. Hack Tuke, M. D., F. R. C. P., LL. D., the well-known writer upon the subject of mental diseases, died in London to-day. He was born in 1827.

D. Hack Tuke, son of Samuel Tuke, author of a famous work on the York Retreat for the Insane, was born at York in 1827. He was officially connected for many years with the retreat, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases at the York School of Medicine.

He was the editor of The Journal of Mental Science. In 1881 he was elected President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain. He wrote a treatise on "Sleep-Walking and Hypnotism," the results of studies made in personal visits to asylums of Canada and the United States, and several other works, the principal among which are "Prize Essay on Insanity," 1858; "A Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1858; "Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind Upon the Body," 1872; "Artificial Insanity," "Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life," 1878; "History of the Insane of the British Isles," 1882, and several valuable essays for a "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine," which he edited.

GERMAN ARMY IN REICHSTAG.

Herr Liebknecht Confesses to Calling a Certain Officer a Coward.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the Reichstag today Herren Bebel and Vollmar, Socialists, attacked the abuses existing in the army, and especially the tyranny and the inefficiency of the methods of redress. Both speakers imputed opposition in the highest quarters to the institution of reforms in the methods of procedure in military courts.

Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, warmly protested against the imputation. He declared that the number of cases of maltreatment in the army had materially decreased. Referring to the incident of a Socialist member crying, "Coward!" while the conduct of a certain officer was under discussion yesterday, the War Minister said he regretted that he was not aware of the offender's name, so that he could retort that it was a cowardly act to so attack an absent man.

Herr Liebknecht, entering the Chamber a little later, admitted that he had made use of the epithet, and was censured by the President.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

A Ship on Fire Sighted by the Westernland and Bark Ringdove.

LONDON, March 5.—The Belgian steamer Westernland, Capt. Weyer, at Antwerp from New-York, reports:

Feb. 27, in latitude 47° north, longitude 26° west, sighted a dismasted vessel on fire. All of her boats were gone. She was probably a three-masted wooden craft.

The Dutch steamer La Flandre, Capt. Leenaer, from New-York Feb. 11, which arrived at Antwerp March 3, reports having had a tempestuous passage.

On Feb. 18 a leak was discovered under the engines. Temporary repairs were made, but it was found necessary to keep the pumps going constantly in order to clear her.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The British bark Ringdove, Capt. Walsh, from Darien Dec. 1, arrived here to-day. She reports having passed, Feb. 6, in latitude 50° north, longitude 17° west, a ship on fire and another vessel which had lost her rudder.

CURRENCY IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET

Regret Expressed that Germany Initiated the Conference Idea.

BERLIN, March 5.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day debated the estimates for the Mining Department. During the sitting Herr Arendt raised the currency question. Herr Bueck, National Liberal, expressed regret that Germany, whose monetary system was well regulated, should have initiated a proposal for an international monetary conference.

Herr Waldow declared that the agricultural interests of the country were being ruined by the gold standard. Herr Tiedemann, Free Conservative, praised the Government for its attitude on the silver question, and Count Eyern, National Liberal, declared he was convinced that the holding of a conference on the currency question would not change the existing situation. The subject was then dropped.

MORLEY'S IRISH LAND BILL.

Only the Parnellite Organ Censures the Evicted Tenant Clause.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Freeman's Journal expresses the opinion that the Land bill, introduced in the House of Commons yesterday, contains provisions of vast utility to the tenantry of Ireland.

The Independent (Parnellite) says the vital part of the bill is the question of improvements, which required to be further explained. The voluntary agreement in regard to evicted tenants, it thinks, is a shameful submission to the landlords.

The Unionist Northern Whig, the organ of the Ulster farmers, accepts the bill as a fair and reasonable measure.

CAPE COLONY AND CANADA.

Offer of Free Trade to Disadvantage of England and America.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 5.—An offer has been received from Cape Colony to establish free trade with Canada, which would give the latter an advantage in the markets of the Cape equal all round to 20 per cent. over the United States, and even Great Britain.

It is the first practical move in the direction of acceptance of the principle of preferuntial trade, which was indorsed by the Dominion Parliament two years ago.

British Guiana Is Not in Arms.

LONDON, March 5.—The Foreign Office has no knowledge of the report published in a New-York newspaper, in an alleged special dispatch, of British troops having been massed on the frontier of British Guiana. If troops have been massed there, which is not believed, the movement was not made in pursuance of orders from the London Government, as the so-called dispatch asserts as no such orders have been given.

Americans Divorced in Paris.

PARIS, March 5.—The action for divorce brought by George A. Ballantine of Newark, N. J., against his wife, has been decided in his favor. Mrs. Ballantine is to have the custody of her child for six months of each year. Mr. Ballantine privately agreed to make pecuniary provision for his divorced wife. Judgment in the case was given quietly in the private office of the Justice.

A Russian Petroleum Monopoly.

LONDON, March 5.—The Pall-Mall Gazette says another attempt is making to unite the petroleum producers in Russia, under the auspices of the Nobels and the French Rothschilds, thus to create a monopoly. There will be a meeting of producers some time within the present month. The project is favored by the Russian Ministry of Finance.

Travels of State Sovereigns.

PARIS, March 5.—The Figaro says President Faure will be present at the unveiling of the Carnot monument in the Province of Côte d'Or, on the anniversary of the murder of the late President.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Emperor arrived at Wilhelmshaven this forenoon. He will go to Helgoland to-morrow and from there to Bremerhaven on Friday.

Queen Victoria's Drawing Room.

LONDON, March 5.—The Queen held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. Though the weather was very cold, there was a good attendance, including United States Ambassador Bayard, who has completely recovered from his indisposition. Mrs. Mounsell Bradhurst of New-Jersey was presented to her Majesty.

Death of Sir Joseph Dodge Weston.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, member of the House of Commons for the East Division of Bristol, died today at his home in Bristol. Sir Joseph was a Liberal of advanced views, in favor of home rule. He was a magistrate of Bristol, and was Mayor of that city from 1880 to 1884.

NOT GIVEN TO RESIGNING

Gen. Di Cesnola Not That Kind of Director.

THE OPPOSITION TO HIM GROWING

"He Will Have to be Put Out," Says One Trustee of the Museum of Art—To Make an Effort in May.

"Gen. Di Cesnola," said a member of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art last night, "has not resigned as Director of the museum and Secretary of the corporation—and he will not.

"He is not one of the resigning sort. He knows a good thing when he sees it and he is going to 'stick.' He will have to be put out. He is callous to an attitude of some of the Trustees which with another man would have brought about the writing of a resignation even after the compliment had been paid President Marquand of re-electing Di Cesnola. He says he is safe for a year.

"Well, we will see about that. One thing be certain of—the opposition to Di Cesnola is not going to simmer down. It will grow in intensity, and as Di Cesnola cannot change his methods, Trustees who voted to please Mr. Marquand will join the ranks of those who voted to oust Di Cesnola. More than that, the few who really voted for the Director because they had faith in him, without caring whether he had artistic sympathies or not, will before long be convinced that they acted against the best interests of the institution."

This opinion was shared by persons not identified with the management of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but who are ardent for its welfare and jealous of its honor. Putting aside the question that the administration of Di Cesnola was tainted from the time incredulity in regard to the Cypriote collection discredited him, his career as a sabreur-brocânteur, his repellant brusqueness and jealous intolerance and his disposition to make or mar, his latest pose as learned in ward politician jugglery has accentuated the trait of cunning which has from time to time cropped out in his transactions here and in Europe.

Di Cesnola, in violating the trust confided in him as Secretary of the Board of Trustees by giving a garbled account of the proceedings of the meeting at which several friends of Mr. Marquand were compelled to disregard his appeal for his protégé and vote against Di Cesnola's retention as Director and Secretary, boasted that had he been expelled by such vote, he could have annulled it by challenging the right of three Trustees, invited by Di Cesnola to attend the meeting with not a hint that they were in any way incapacitated from right or privilege, to be factors in the election. Di Cesnola followed this up by harrying Trustee Ware, who voted against him, in a demand that he should pay a patron's fee, $1,000, or consider himself dropped from the board.

Such small-fry politicians' traits and tricks have from time to time identified Di Cesnola with expedients that are not resorted to by scientists of broad ideas who hold analogous positions in other museums.

When the first positive proof of the non-existence of the Temple treasure vaults was obtained, the corroborative testimony of Di Cesnola's laborers in Cyprus was sought. The men were found, and gave, under oath, statements that bore out the claim that archaeologists and purchasers were warranted in being incredulous. Di Cesnola was prepared for this. He had two paid agents in Cyprus, Menardos and Vitalis, hired to throw sand in the eyes of the public, and especially the press of New-York City. When a laborer was taken to swear to an affidavit which discredited the Temple treasure find, Di Cesnola's agents did not rest until they had snapped up the witness and induced him to make a counter affidavit and explain the recantation in a statement that the other affidavit was obtained by coercion.

This "challenging" anchor to windward was not a slip of the tongue. Coupled with it, Di Cesnola spoke of being safe for a year and designated as "fresh blood" members of the Board of Trustees who attended the meeting at the Union League Club which made the museum possible and inveighed against those who voted against him as trying to "run" the institution.

What may be done in this and other matters in the near future is a secret that the Trustees who have determined on creating vacancies in the office of Director and Secretary keep well, while it is certain that at the quarterly meeting in May another effort will be made to rid the museum of an incubus that keeps the magnificent Metropolitan Museum of Art (in which the community, the officers of the corporation, and the Board of Trustees, with one signal exception, take so much pride) in a position of isolation from other institutions of the same character.

Should there be a failure of the effort to relegate Di Cesnola to private life and the income he should derive from the $139,000 paid to him for the two uncatalogued Cypriote collections that, collectively, are valueless to archaeologists, and moneys derived from artistically advertised sales of relics in Europe, harmony in the Board of Trustees and in several committees will be impossible.

Time was when Di Cesnola did not carry matters with such a high hand with everybody. His disposition was always to "boss the job," to declare that everything went wrong when he did not have full sway, to tear at his hair, and exclaim that chaos had come when he was interfered with, and to thwart with petty meannesses underlings acting on orders from executive officers of the museum. One such feat was by petty but complicated ingenuity to compel a man employed to make a catalogue to do the work without a desk.

Di Cesnola once met a Trustee who hypnotized him to docility—Dr. William C. Prime. It was when that admirable angler and gentleman was arranging the architectural illustrations purchased by the Willard Fund. The Director had strenuously opposed everything that related to the collection, but Dr. Prime took him in hand and put him through his facings, and talked to him, and ordered him about as if he had been a boy. Di Cesnola, however, retaliated on the unlucky wights who were hired to do chores and minor work.

It was remarked yesterday that the editor of The Century Magazine wrote in 1882 for 1895, when he said:

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum, in endeavoring to establish a great museum of art in a commercial, not to say sordid and selfish metropolis, entered upon a difficult and praiseworthy task. The errors they have fallen into have been mainly errors of ignorance. They are such as could hardly have been committed in an Old World community amply supplied with trained artists, educated critics, and professional archaeologists—all helping to create a sound and sensitive public opinion. But we cannot help believing that those of the managers who have conducted Gen. Di Cesnola's "defense" have been led into serious error and into gross injustice by their loyalty to each other, and to the man of their appointment—and by their own natural indignation at the personal bitterness of certain of their public assailants, manifested on this and on other occasions. Some of the most devoted and generous friends and officers of the museum are thus in the strange predicament of having unwittingly done a grave injury to the institution, for which they have so long labored.

The Century Magazine, at the same time, speaking of the moral consideration—this was before the Feuardent-Cesnola trial—said:

This subject has a moral as well as an artistic side, and with such gentlemen as constitute the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum, the more it is considered, we are sure, not be regarded as the least important. If it is true (as we believe it to be) that the conduct of the Director in connection with the museum has not been such as to meet with the hearty and complete indorsement of these gentlemen, then they should, of course, make haste to withdraw that indorsement. For the spectacle of an unworthy servant upheld by a large part of the solid wealth and morality of the community while a conscientious scholar like Di Cesnola's first assistant, and the two other faithful servants of the museum, are dishonored for doing their simple duty—such a spectacle cannot be considered edifying or wholesome. We confess that we love fair play, and that the good name of a worthy though obscure individual seems to us as well worth protecting in a Christian community as that of any more famous and fortunate citizen.

That private as well as public interest is excited by the condition of affairs at the Museum is evidenced in several ways, especially in the revival of what was known as the Feuardent controversy, which, although eliminated from the personal arguments against Di Cesnola, will always be regarded as one of the fundamental elements in the incredulity attaching to his Cypriote collections. At the Feuardent-Cesnola trial an album of photographs of specimens was introduced. This album exists, and since the publication in the New-York Times of the news of its present hitch at the museum it has been brought from its depository and its sale negotiated. Besides this, inquiries have been made in regard to minor transactions in which Di Cesnola figured, among them the $20,000 showcase contract—or rather "split-up" contracts—with the Bruner & Moore Company.

Addenda to the comments by critics on Di Cesnola's methods in procuring archaeological specimens might be multiplied. The following treat of the temple treasurer and Di Cesnola's version of his "find."

Writing from Cyprus in August, 1875, to Clarence Cook, Di Cesnola says:

Never have I been so successful as at present, but Dr. Schliemann's conduct toward the Turkish Government has been such as to bring upon me any amount of restrictions and vexations in my diggings, and prudence requires, so long as I intend to remain in Cyprus, to keep quiet and not publish the result of my late discoveries.

I have been encamped on this mountain for nearly six weeks, for the purpose of taking notes for my book more than anything else; yet a few days ago my good luck, and perhaps the experience I have acquired in discriminating a good from a bad spot, permitted me to discover a royal tomb, in which I found such a treasure of gold, silver, and bronze objects as to throw into shade Schliemann's treasure of Priam. I found over nine pounds in weight of gold ornaments consisting of bracelets, necklaces, earrings, armlets, signet rings, medallions, &c., some very beautifully wrought.

In silver, I found vases, cups, bowls, and paterde bracelets, rings, &c. In bronze, many tripods, some three feet high, which were probably portable altars, large vases, &c.

If the Trutees of the New-York museum had signed the contract they made with me, the museum would now be the rightful owner of whatever I found, which is worth in money three or four times the amount the Trustees had agreed to pay me. . . .

Against this statement or cunningly, not cleverly, arranged "allechement," a critic replies:

First—Cesnola's so-called temple treasure of Curium had never any existence.

Second—Cesnola himself and nobody else was the inventor of the treasure of the Temple of Curium and its vaults.

Third—A number of rich tombs, and one exceedingly rich, were found by Cesnola's workmen near Curium. The contents of this and other necropoleis of Curium, and of other places in Cyprus, were used to form a collection called by Cesnola "The Temple Treasure of Curium."

Fourth—There is no "temple treasure" exhibited in the museum. Cesnola (it appears, disavowed his own statements when he became Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In addition to this the critic, speaking of Di Cesnola's claim to have found the Temple of Aphrodite of Golgos, says that no such discovery was made, but:

Cesnola rushed together the contents of the two separate sacred inclosures which he found and which were dedicated to Apollon and added to these, to form the so-called "Golgos collection," certain antiquities found outside of the two sanctuaries, anywhere in Cyprus.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art there is no exhibition of the contents of a temple of Aphrocite of Golgos. Here again, as we saw in the case of the Temple Treasure of Curium, Cesnola seems to have abandoned, since he became its Director, the assertion he thought it necessary to make when in his responsible position.

In view of these warrants for incredulity, the following suggestions were made—but not adopted:

Have the Cesnola collection examined critically by archaeological experts in its minutest details and with no reservation. An English, French, German, and an American expert should be called for the purpose.

Let the character and extent of the restoration and repairs in the Cesnola collection be ascertained.

Let the question of locality of discovery be settled as far as it can be.

Let the whole collection be properly classified and arranged by persons competent to the task.

In order to assist in this work, small investigations and excavations should be made in Cyprus, so as to render it possible by comparison and verification of locality, to identify the articles now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A selection of duplicates and triplicates in the collection should be made and sold to, or exchanged with, other museums.

After the definite arrangement and classification, a good descriptive catalogue should be prepared by the right specialist, which should contain good references to other Cypriote antiquities in other collections.

When this is done, the Di Cesnola collection of the New-York museum will leap to light as one of the important collections of the world and become a trustworthy institution to the student of art and archaeology. All the scholars of Europe are impatient for the day to come when the important sculpture, pottery, and goldsmith's work in the collection can be compared, with confidence and thoroughness, with similar works of art in other collections.

From Yesterday's Tribune.

The opposition of certain members of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, the Director, is still being discussed with interest. It is evident that their hostility has become somewhat intensified, and if Gen. Di Cesnola retains his place it will be through no fault of those who are against him. His version of the incidents that took place at the last quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the museum has not acted as a balm upon the feelings of those who made the attempt to remove him and failed. The minority do not attempt to conceal the irritation they feel over Gen. Di Cesnola's statement, and intimate that, although they were voted down at the last meeting, other meetings will be held and things may change. * * * Robert W. De Forest, who is among those who voted against Gen. Di Cesnola Saturday, authorized the publication of an interview in which he said: * * * "I see by the published report that Gen. Di Cesnola is rejoicing over his election, and asserting that the outcome insures his tenure of office for another year. While he was elected for another year, I believe that the Director can be removed at any time and a new Director appointed."

This last statement was regarded as significant.

From Yesterday's Sun.

The re-election of Gen. Di Cesnola, it is admitted even by his friends, is not a victory for him, but rather for Mr. Henry G. Marquand, the President of the Board of Trustees, whose wishes are respected because of his many gifts to the museum and because of his personal work for it and interest in it. * * * A statement made by Gen. Di Cesnola to one of the reporters who visited him on Saturday has served to aggravate the friction in the board. The General said that of the men who voted against him the votes of three could have been challenged. He quoted a by-law of the board to the effect that any Trustee who failed to attend three successive meetings should be deemed to have resigned his place. In that interview Gen. Di Cesnola did not mention names, but to The Sun reporter he said yesterday that Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, had not taken any active part in the management of the museum, and as both these gentlemen voted against him at the meeting, it is presumed that they were two of the three his remarks were intended for. * * *

Another Trustee said, yesterday: "If Gen. Di Cesnola has been correctly quoted, some of the gentlemen on the board who voted to separate the offices he holds may deem it necessary to take means to make public their side of this, we might say, unfortunate controversy * * * There is no desire on the part of these gentlemen 'to run things,' as Gen. Di Cesnola is quoted as saying, unless working heart and soul for the museum is 'running things.' At the meeting the majority voted for Di Cesnola because the President desired it. * * * The only statement made so far by a Trustee that may be regarded as official is that of Mr. Robert W. De Forest, who is said to be the leader of the minority. It is as follows: '* * * The conclusion which is shared by others than those named as sharing it, that Gen. Di Cesnola's official relation to the museum should terminate, preferably in whatever manner is most considerate to him, is not based on the old Feuardent charges, against which he was successfully defended by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, nor does it rest on any single fact, much less on any mere personal difficulty. It is because, in the judgment of those who have reached this conclusion, the museum cannot, so long as his official relations to it continue, maintain those relations with other museums at home and abroad, and with the art and scientific public, not to speak of the general public, which are important to its growth and influence. That this should be so they regret, but they cannot shut their eyes to the fact that it is so.'"

This statement, it will be noticed, contemplates the severing of all relations between Gen. Di Cesnola and the museum.

IRREGULARITIES IN ACCOUNTS

Two Officials of the American Church Missionary Society Lose Their Positions After Investigation.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Church Missionary Society was held yesterday to receive a report from the sub-committee on finance, which had been making an investigation into the accounts of the Rev. William A. Newbold, the General Secretary, and Henry A. Oakley, the Treasurer of the society.

As a result of the investigation, the Rev. W. A. Newbold, who had been Secretary of the society for six years, no longer holds that position, nor is Henry A. Oakley the Treasurer.

The sub-committee is composed of Bishop George W. Peterkin of West Virginia, the Rev. Henry L. Jones of Wilkesbarre, and George C. White.

Bishop Peterkin, when seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, gave out the following statement:

A report made March 5, 1895, to the Executive Committee of the American Church Missionary Society by its sub-committee on finance disclosed such irregularities in the accounts of the Treasurer and of the General Secretary that the connection of those officers with the society was terminated by the action of the Executive Committee.

The irregularities extend only to a portion of the society's current receipts for some time back and do not impair the principal of its resources or its trust funds. Beyond this the situation is not yet precisely known, but it is in process of elucidation. The work of the society is just at this time peculiarly urgent, and it is sincerely hoped by the committee that contributions, just now doubly necessary, will not be diminished at this time of increased need. They may be sent directly to the order of the society at its rooms in the Church Missions House.

Bishop Peterkin was disinclined to discuss the matter in detail last night. He, however, said that he would not impute dishonesty to the deposed Secretary or Treasurer, but thought the trouble arose from a loose and irregular method of keeping the accounts of the society. The investigation had not progressed sufficiently to indicate the amount of money involved in these irregularities, and he was in hopes that the amount, whatever it might prove to be, would be made up to the society, so that it might not lose a dollar. The officers involved only handled the current receipts of the society, and had nothing to do with its assets or the trust funds.

Gen. Wager Swayne is President of the society, and the Rev. Herman Dyer is Corresponding Secretary.

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES

Socialists Allude Noisily to Panama Frauds and Prevent Debate.

PARIS, March 5.—The army estimates were discussed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Jules Roche, the reporter of the committee, drew a comparison between the German and French armies, the latter of which, he said, was 100,000 smaller than that of Germany. Moreover, Germany's forces were ready to fight at any moment. M. Roche insisted strongly upon the superiority of an offensive system.

At this point in his remarks he was noisily interrupted by M. Cluseret, who shouted "Panama," and this cry was repeated again and again by the Socialist members, until M. Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber, was compelled to suspend the sitting temporarily.

When the House was again called to order the debate was resumed, and shortly after the Chamber adjourned.

KAISER'S DELIGHTFUL SPEECH

Navy Appears Small, but Discipline Makes It Stronger than Others.

BERLIN, March 5.—The address of the Emperor to the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven to-day was characteristic of his Majesty. Among other things he said:

"Just as I, your Emperor, am devoted in every act and thought to the Fatherland, so you are bound to give up your whole life for me. Our navy outwardly is indeed small, but our discipline makes it stronger than other navies."

Japanese Rivals of the English.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is China that the European has feared as a future rival in trade. But the Japanese seem to be already, in the matter of coal and matches, active competitors and something more with English producers. One of the British representatives at Tokio reports thus to the Foreign Office:

"The Japanese have already succeded in completely ousting English-made matches from the markets in China and the Straits Settlements, a fact not to be wondered at when it is seen that they can export from Japan at a cost little exceeding 8d. per gross. * * * The Japanese coal is now rapidly pushing its way further westward, and already it is largely used by ships coaling at Singapore."

So the Japs are beating the English on their own ground—and elsewhere.

Liabilities of a London Firm.

LONDON, March 5.—A receiving order was made in London to-day under a petition presented by Messrs. Wynne & Son, solicitors, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Their liabilities are said to be £250,000. The business of the firm was conducted by Llewellyn Malcolm Wynn, who opposed Sir Bernhard Samuelson at the election in 1892 for the seat in the House of Commons for the Banbury Division of Oxfordshire.

East Prussia's President Resigns.

BERLIN, March 5.—Prince von Stolberg-Wernigerode has tendered his resignation of the Presidency of East Prussia, and it has been accepted. It is understood that he was instructed to resign in consequence of his unauthorized declarations to the Agragrian Union in support of Count von Kanitz's proposed grain monopoly.

Started to Run Double Turn.

WILMERDING, Penn., March 5.—After seven months of an almost complete shutdown, the Westinghouse Air Brake Works started up yesterday in full on double turn, the first time since the plant was built, four years ago. About 3,000 men from now on will find employment here, and the works will run steadily.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 5.—George B. Andrews, President of the Worcester North Agricultural Society, was killed to-day by falling on a circular saw in Cushing's sawmill.

New-Orleans, La., March 5.—The Mexican war ship La Libertad, so long overdue, and for which great anxiety has been felt, was towed into Port Eads this morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ottawa, Ill., March 5.—Fire in the Armory Building caused a loss to the occupants of $11,500. The Gem Clothing Company lost $9,500.

Red Bud, Ill., March 5.—The business building occupied by McQuillen & Tolen, dry goods; Wolff's jewelry store, G. L. Rieu's law office, and Gilmore's barber's shop burned to-day. Loss, $75,000.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE OF MINERS

The Action Taken Without Any Previous Warning—Ten Thousand Men in the Pittsburg District Affected.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—Another general strike among the coal miners of the Pittsburg district is on. The action was unexpected, and bears out the threat of the officials that the operators would not have notice to prepare for the suspension.

About 10,000 men will be affected by the secret order sent out during last night to suspend work, and some remain out for the 69-cent rate for mining coal. Work has already been suspended at some points, and the shut-down will become general just as soon as the order is received by the men. The miners of this region say that not another ounce of coal will be mined in the communities so notified, until the 69-cent rate is recognized.

This afternoon a committee of seven leading coal operators was appointed by the Coal Association to confer with the miners' officials regarding the wage scale.

The Phelps Memorial Gateway.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Plans for the memorial gateway to William Walter Phelps have been completed, and the work of constructing the building will be commenced in about a month. It will be of Gothic architecture, and will cost $100,000. It will be of fine pressed brick and sandstone. A bronze medallion of Mr. Phelps has been cast by the sculptor, J. Massey Rhind.

No Choice of a Senator.

DOVER, Del., March 5.—Despite all the assertions of breaks and combinations, the members of the General Assembly to-day took the sixty-fourth ballot for United States Senator without a choice. All sides were as determined as ever, and the one ballot which was taken resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, 5; Martin, 3; Bayard, 1; absent, 2.

Renounced Her Faith.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 5.—Miss Agnes Duhamel, a well-known vocalist and niece of Archbishop Duhamel, has renounced the Catholic faith and joined the Presbyterian Church. Miss Duhamel's step has created quite a flutter in religious circles by reason of her close relationship to the head of the Catholic Church in this archdiocese.

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WANT THE SECOND PLACE

Close Contest Between Brooklyn Interclub Bowling Teams.

THE OXFORD CLUB SURE WINNER

Montauks, Hanovers, and Carletons Making a Strong Bid for the Remaining Honors—Close Games Being Rolled.

Now that the Oxford Club bowlers have won the championship of the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn, more than the usual interest is being taken in the race of the other clubs. The Montauk team is making a good bid for second place, and a hot finish is sure to result between the former, Hanover, and Carleton Clubs.

A large contingent of "rooters" were present at the Montauk Club alleys to witness two games between the home team and the Lincoln five last night. In the first game Lincoln led by seven frames, after which Montauk put in a Garrison finish and pulled out a victory by the very small margin of 1 pin. Bannister rolled top score—211—while Allen and Riggs put up a great spare game.

The Montauks rolled poorly in the second and were defeated by the score of 847 to 777. were defeated by the score of 847 to 777. Knickerbocker and Midwood won and lost at the Midwood Club. The Hanover five lost two games at the Carleton Club alleys. Aurora Grata and the Union League broke even at the former's alleys.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Callaghan	3	4	3	159
Allen	3	7	0	199
Willets	2	6	2	169
Swan	3	1	6	145
Hoyt	5	1	4	163
Total	16	19	15	835

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	1	8	1	174
Purdy	1	4	5	133
Bannister	5	4	1	211
Olmstead	2	7	1	171
Hitterolf	3	2	5	145
Total	12	25	13	834

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Callaghan	3	3	4	154
Allen	4	3	3	169
Willets	1	4	5	134
Swan	3	2	5	150
Hoyt	2	6	2	170
Total	13	18	19	777

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	1	6	3	158
Purdy	3	5	2	177
Bannister	6	2	2	198
Olmstead	1	4	5	141
Hitterolf	3	5	2	173
Total	14	22	14	847

FIRST GAME.

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stelnbugler	2	0	8	114
Matthews	2	3	5	140
Hubbard	2	2	6	133
Johnson	2	3	5	142
Haviland	2	4	4	160
Total	10	12	28	729

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Maynard	5	1	4	165
Boocock	2	5	3	162
Simpson	0	1	9	105
Bollinger	1	4	5	139
Remsen	2	4	4	147
Total	10	15	25	718

SECOND GAME.

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	5	3	3	160
Matthews	4	3	3	178
Hubbard	2	2	6	132
Johnson	1	8	1	175
Haviland	1	2	7	129
Total	10	20	20	774

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Maynard	2	3	5	146
Simpson	0	4	6	133
Boocock	3	3	4	104
Bollinger	3	4	3	153
Remsen	3	4	3	185
Total	11	18	21	781

FIRST GAME.

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	4	5	1	202
Lincoln	1	6	3	160
Van Siclen	3	5	2	169
Ebbets	1	3	6	134
Frankish	2	7	1	179
Total	11	26	13	844

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	1	6	3	158
Young	1	2	7	119
Rose	3	2	5	137
Hawkins	1	5	4	147
Peterkin	2	4	4	150
Total	8	19	23	711

SECOND GAME.

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	4	4	2	179
Lincoln	1	7	2	167
Van Siclen	2	1	7	119
Ebbets	3	5	2	172
Frankish	4	6	0	198
Total	14	23	13	835

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	4	5	1	192
Young	3	4	3	164
Rose	2	2	6	128
Hawkins	0	5	6	138
Peterkin	5	2	3	193
Total	14	18	18	813

FIRST GAME.

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	2	5	3	156
Holste	5	2	3	180
Tucker	1	3	6	127
McClement	3	5	2	173
Morse	3	3	4	168
Total	14	18	18	801

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsberry	1	7	2	144
Quinn	2	3	5	144
James	2	1	7	126
Robbins	2	3	5	148
Miller	5	1	4	198
Total	12	19	19	760

SECOND GAME.

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	4	4	2	182
Holste	1	5	4	143
Tucker	0	3	7	119
McClement	2	4	4	148
Morse	1	4	5	137
Total	8	20	22	729

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsberry	3	4	3	169
Quinn	1	5	4	152
James	4	2	4	158
Robbins	2	4	4	158
Miller	0	5	5	141
Total	10	20	20	776

FIRST GAME.

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	1	6	3	151
Lee	2	5	3	165
Beard	3	3	4	150
Whittlesey	3	6	1	180
Fisher	4	5	1	194
Total	13	25	12	846

COLUMBIAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
O'Connor	3	3	4	157
Wilson	1	5	4	146
Langan	1	4	5	145
York	4	4	2	174
Judge	3	4	3	168
Total	12	20	18	790

SECOND GAME.

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	0	7	3	150
Lee	4	4	2	174
Beard	2	5	3	163
Whittlesey	3	5	2	185
Fisher	1	6	3	166
Total	10	27	13	838

COLUMBIAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
O'Connor	4	4	2	193
Wilson	5	4	1	202
Langan	2	2	6	137
York	3	4	3	164
Judge	0	7	3	144
Total	14	21	15	840

ATALANTAS TO REORGANIZE.

Will Secure a Bigger Clubhouse—Results of Annual Election.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The Atalanta Wheelmen of this city will reorganize in the near future in order to get rid of passive and derelict members and bolster up the treasury. At present there are eighty-five members in the club, and each one will be assessed $5. This assessment will place the club on a sound financial standing. The present quarters at 50 Clinton Street will be given up as soon as a suitable selection has been made from two or three places that are being held under advisement as the probable future headquarters of the club. The exact location will be decided upon in the near future, but it will be in the centre of the city.

"Count" Celestine Olozaga, Ernest F. Miller, and C. T. Dougherty are the committtee in charge of the club's annual dinner to be held next Monday evening at the parlors of Ludwig Achtel-Stetter, 844 Broad Street.

At the annual meeting of the Atalantas last night the following officers were elected: President—E. Allen Smith; Vice President—W. E. Eldridge; Treasurer—E. F. Millar; Recording Secretary—C. T. Dougherty; Corresponding Secretary—W. V. Belknap; Financial Secretary—T. F. Bailey, Jr.; Trustees—C. H. Budd, E. O. Chase, F. F. Eagles, P. R. Horry, and W. A. Drabble.

THE DATE PLEASES RACING MEN

They Will Be Ready for the Big Asbury Park Meet.

Now that the date for the national championship race meet at Asbury Park has been decided upon, the committee appointed to take charge will begin work at once. Chairman Beegle recently told a reporter for The New-York Times that he would endeavor to have the details arranged as soon as possible.

The date selected for the affair to begin, July 8, suits the Asbury cyclists better than the other suggested. Plans can be made for more elaborate entertainments than for the week commencing on the 15th, and it is believed that the date will better please a majority of the racing men and prospective visitors.

It has been said that Wheeler would assist Zimmerman in supervising the alterations on the track at Deal Lake, but this is not so, as Joseph McDermott, the champion's brother-in-law, will be the only one associated with the "Skeeter" in this work. The Asbury Park Wheelmen's new clubhouse will be fully completed and furnished at an early date, and other public meeting places will be arranged for the visiting cyclists.

Kings County Men Winning.

The interclub pool tournament between teams of the Kings County Wheelmen and Brooklyn Bicycle Club was continued last night at the Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse, on Bedford Avenue. The players were H. Peters and C. McLaren of the Kings County Wheelmen against E. Skinner and S. D. French of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The Kings County men won all four games, and increased their lead by 60 points.

Following is the score by frames:

FIRST GAME.

H. Peters, K. C. W.	12	26	33	42	50
E. Skinner, B. B. C.	3	2	9	15	19

Peters won by 31 points.

SECOND GAME.

C. McLaren, K. C. W.	7	10	17	25	33	42	50	
S. D. French, B. B. C.	7	16	22	29	35	40	42	

McLaren won by 8 points.

THIRD GAME.

H. Peters, K. C. W.	14	27	30	34	37	45	50	
S. D. French, B. B. C.	1	3	15	26	36	43	42	

Peters won by 8 points.

FOURTH GAME.

C. McLaren, K. C. W.	12	23	26	35	41	46	50	
E. Skinner, B. B. C.	2	6	17	22	31	37	37	

McLaren won by 13 points.

Total—Kings County Wheelmen, 200; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 140.

Grand total—Kings County Wheelmen, 575; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 486.

Earle Denies the Charges.

Charles T. Earle, the present champion of Long Island, who, it was rumored, was to be transferred to Class B, has given an explanation of the charges against him. Earle says: "I won four seconds, riding second to Barbeau, the board-floor crack, three times and second to W. C. Roome once, at the Philadelphia bicycle races. On my return to Brooklyn, certain people tried to make it appear that the Brooklyn agent for the bicycle I rode had paid my expenses. I wish to absolutely deny this. I footed all the expenses out of my own pocket. After receiving the letter from Mr. Gideon, the Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, I wrote to him denying the charges, and as soon as possible will send on affidavits."

Earle says he is getting in good condition for the season's work. He will ride only under the colors of the Kings County Wheelmen this season.

Roadsters' New Vice President.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 5.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Union County Roadsters, held at the clubhouse last night, Henry Clay Wilson was unanimously elected Vice President of the club, vice William M. Simmons, resigned.

Mr. Simmons, who was one of the most popular young men in the club, resigned on account of his removing to New-York.

Mr. A. P. May, a member of the Board of Trustees, was put in nomination. When the ballots were counted, it was found that Mr. May had but 6 votes, while Mr. Wilson, although not formally put in nomination, received 12 votes, and William B. Voorhees 1.

On motion, the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Wilson invited the club out to supper in honor of his election.

Wheelmen as Actors.

Some of the members of the Kings County Wheelmen and the Booth Dramatic Society will present the four-act comedy "Clouds" at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 15th inst. Nearly all the seats are sold, and the entertainment promises to be a big financial success. After the performance the wheelmen will entertain their friends at a supper and a dance.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Mrs. A. F. Williams, a survivor of the Newark-Philadelphia century run, who was the first lady rider to reach the Quaker City, has been made President of the Mercer County Lady Cyclists, who have a membership of twenty-six. Miss Anna Barnaby, the Captain, is one of the pluckiest lady riders in the club. Mrs. Flora Nangle is First Lieutenant, and Miss Julia Howard Second Lieutenant. As they are able to do a century run, they are expected to ride to Newark this season. It is said that the ladies had more club runs last season than their brothers and husbands, averaging three a week, and, as a consequence, many of the members rode several thousand miles. Miss Ida G. Ale led all the others, riding a trifle over 3,000 miles.

—The annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will take place in June, and will probably be from Newark to Princeton and return. The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is also arranging for a century run to take place in July. An effort is to be made to amalgamate these two runs.

—Wheeling clubs from Newark, Philadelphia, and Trenton are arranging for a large century run for the first week in July. The riders will assemble at New-Brunswick, and will wheel from there to Asbury Park in a body.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board announces that he will grant no permits for race meets on the State circuit until after this month. His rule in granting dates will be first come first served.

—Bicycles have been put to practical use on the wide plains in California in herding up sheep. The shepherd who is a good wheelman, it is said, can herd up a flock quicker than a dog.

—Fred Hawley of the Kings County Wheelmen and S. Wallace have filed applications for the position of official handicapper of District No. 1, to succeed F. P. Prial.

—Herbert L. Thowless, Captain of the Roseville Athletic Club Cyclers, has been appointed Consul for the Roseville district by Chief Consul R. Gentle of New-Jersey.

—"Eddie" Bald has started for San Francisco with Ray MacDonald and Trainer Asa Windle. They will race on the Pacific coast and return by El Paso, Texas.

Nat Herreshoff Not So Well.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—Nat Herreshoff is not so well to-day. His fever, which had decreased a couple of days ago, increased again yesterday afternoon somewhat, although he passed a fairly comfortable night. Dr. Robert Miller of this city was called to Bristol again to-day for consultation with Dr. Neilan at Mr. Herreshoff's bedside. Dr. Miller found Capt. Nat a very sick man, and stated that there were no pronounced typhoid fever symptoms, but that there were pleuro-pneumonia symptoms developing on one side, with considerable bronchial trouble, and that the patient was very nervous.

Sir Bedivere Won at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 5.—At the annual dog show here to-day C. A. Pratt won the majority of the prizes for St. Bernards with Sir Bedivere, Rustic Beauty, Le Prince, and La Princess.

YALE MEN ARE WORRIED

They Do Not Want the Harvard Football Game Stopped.

WANT PEACE WITH THE CRIMSON MEN

Will Oppose Sending Any Intercollegiate Team to England—No Yale Athlete Will Cross the Water.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—The athletes of Yale University are keenly watching the result of the action of a portion of the Harvard Faculty in recommending the abolishment of intercollegiate football. The Yale men are of the opinion that after a few conferences between the athletes of Cambridge and the Athletic Advisory Committee and the members of the Faculty, the little cloud that now hangs over the greatest of athletic sports in the two largest universities of America will disappear, much to the general satisfaction of all college men and the public, that appreciate this stirring amusement of the gridiron. Some of the leaders among the Yale athletes are rather inclined to the view that the members of the Harvard Faculty who voted against intercollegiate football are very close to President Eliot of Harvard, who recently, in his annual report, showed evidences of hostility to football, and that they went on record in opposition to the game to please or rather to sustain the position assumed by President Eliot.

Up to the last game of football between Yale and Harvard at Hampden Park, Springfield, the very best of feeling prevailed between the two universities in the athletic departments. It is feared among some of the Yale men that possibly the expression of the Harvard Faculty on football may widen the breach that began after that ball game. The Yale men remember the vigorous criticisms of the most prominent of the Harvard men, especially what Dr. Brooks said about the Yale players and the Yale playing on that occasion, and they had hoped that long before this date there would be some expression from Harvard in the shape of a communication from her athletes that would wipe out all recollection of the unpleasant features of that game. But, instead of that comes the talk that Harvard is to take the initiative in the abolishment of intercollegiate football that has been so long in vogue between the two universities.

Yale was ready to make up at any time of late, and would have welcomed the olive branch of peace from fair Harvard. Among the conservative Yale men, who are anxious that the relations between the two colleges shall continue and that football may be preserved intact, there is a disposition that Yale and Harvard should at once patch up their little differences and to blot out the past. The Yale men who voice this sentiment say it is all nonsense to keep up the bickering and to have both sides understand that whatever was said in the heat and excitement of the Springfield contest and after, was but the utterances quite natural from the college that had keenly felt the effect of defeat.

There was some talk a while ago among Yale men that Harvard was going to send a letter or two that would have a tendency to heal up all the sentimental wounds that were left after the Springfield game. Those letters have not yet made their appearance, and there is many a Yale man who is confident they will never be sent. But, while all this talk is going on, there are evidences that both Yale and Harvard will again meet on the football field. Prominent athletes in both colleges are constantly surveying the field to see where lies the best football timber for the teams of 1895.

Yale is still discussing the probability of sending that team of winners of the Mott Haven games to England. Yale is dead set against such a scheme and will oppose it if the chance offers. It can be put down for a certainty that the Yale men who were in the Mott Haven games will not be of the party that goes to England. It is also given out that there are men in Yale who have had correspondence with their English cousins since Capt. Hickok and his men met the Englishmen, and in this correspondence, so it has been stated by the Yale men within a recent period, the Englishmen have intimated their determination to meet only such teams as Yale or Harvard might feel disposed to send across the water. It is also stated that about the only other college of which they had any knowledge in the United States was Princeton. The English athletes had not heard of the University of Pennsylvania.

The men of the various Yale crews are training every day, and there are signs of improvement all around. The number of candidates for the university crew within a few days has been reduced to fourteen, and there it is likely to remain until along toward the time when the final selection of the eight takes place. During the week special attention has been devoted to trying men for the position of No. 8, a place that has been left vacant by the illness of Bailey, '97. Capt. Armstrong has been tried at stroke, and so has Miller, '97. Another 'Varsity candidate, Cross, has been ill, and Langford, '97 S., has been put in No. 5. It was thought that before this' the men would have had a chance to get into the harbor for their practice work, but there is still too much ice in the harbor to permit of this move, and it may be a couple of weeks before they can leave the tank work. S. B. Ives, '93, has been doing considerable coaching, and there is no question that the men are doing nicely. The university crew is now composed of the following: Armstrong, Treadway, Dater, Cross, Langford, Beard, Holcomb, Judd, Miller, Bailey, Coonley, and Wheelwright.

The freshman crew has been kept at practice in the tank, and at times the coaching has been done by Olmstead, 94, S. Then, too, they have had the benefit of the coaching of several of the undergraduates. No permanent Captain has yet been elected, and until one is, the crew will be captained by Payne Whitney, '98. The freshman crew has got down to sixteen men. The two crews have been rowing of late in this order: University—Stroke, Armstrong and Miller; No. 7, Treadway; No. 6, Dater; No. 5, Langford; No. 4, Longacre; No. 3, Holcomb; No. 2, Beard; bow, Wheelwright. Freshman—Stroke, D. Rogers; No. 7, Marsh; No. 6, Cadwalader; No. 5, J. O. Rodgers; No. 4, Whitney; No. 3, Wilcox; No. 2, Hitchcock; bow, McGraw. The average weight of the freshman crew as now rowing is 169 pounds.

The candidates for battery positions on the university team have been reduced to the following: Catchers—Twombley, '96; Wilcox, '95, S.; Bass, '97; Turnbull, '98; De Forest, '97; Hemenway, '97. Pitchers—Smith, '96, S.; Peck, '96; Chamberlain, '97 S.; Thompson, '98; Feeter, '97, S.; Griffith, '97, S.; G. H. Edwards, '97, S.; Oliver, '97, S.; Palmer, '97, S.; Simmons, '98; Trudeau, '96. These men practice an hour and a half every afternoon.

Harvard's Football Question.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—At the Harvard Faculty meeting to-day the Athletic Committee presented its reply to the recommendation to abolish intercollegiate football. The report was antagonistic to the recommendation, and provoked a discussion which lasted until adjournment, when the matter went over until the next meeting. In the absence of final action the details of the report were not made public.

COST OF PRINCETON'S ATHLETICS

A Deficit Last Season Owing to Training and Traveling Expenses.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5.—The financial report of the Football Association for the season of 1894 was given out this evening by Thomas J. Perkins, the General Athletic Treasurer of the university. Following is the report:

LIABILITIES.

By league expenses	$1,631.66
By 1893 bills	437.00
By traveling expenses and hotel bills	3,822.47
Suits and supplies	1,785.54
Doctors and drugs	798.29
Guarantees to visiting teams	782.20
Coachers' expenses	2,129.94
Telegrams, postage, printing, and stationery	169.98
Rubbers and attendants	403.50
Stages and conveyances	440.25
Typewriting	45.62
Training table	2,950.76
Return of loans (with interest)	2,525.29
Assessments for support of general athletics	2,313.37
Miscellaneous (police, rebates on tickets, &c.)	372.85
Outstanding liabilities	2,319.59
Total	$22,928.31

ASSETS.

From A. G. Milbank, Treasurer	$6.25
From Cuyler, Morgan & Co. (loans)	2,500.00
From games (net receipts)	18,186.27
From miscellaneous sources	83.70
From deficit	2,152.09
Total	$22,928.31

A comparison of this statement, with those made after the close of the season of 1892 and 1893, shows, respectively, an increase in expenditures of $7,511.31 and of $3,148.08, and a decrease in receipts, respectively, of $3,242.41 and $7,175.47.

Part of this expenditure is due to the large number of men retained at the training table, and part represents an increase in traveling expenses and supplies. On the other hand, the season of 1893 was an exceptionally favorable one, which accounts for the larger receipts in the report of that year. This is the first season for many years that the management has closed the season with a deficit.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

Plan for Registering the Players—Games to be Played Sunday.

The first meeting since the opening of the championship series of the New National Association Football League was held last night at the Cricketers' Club. The following delegates were present: W. Southern and J. A. Young, Brooklyn Wanderers; Graham Winters and P. J. Harrison, Centreville Athletic Club; W. E. Gill and P. Fisk, Americus Athletic Association; B. Kelly and R. Johnson, Scottish-Americans of Newark.

It was reported that the game scheduled for last Sunday between the Scottish-Americans and the Americus had not taken place, owing to the unfitness of the ground for play, and the failure of the official referee to appear. A long discussion took place regarding the system for registering players, and after a thorough investigation it was decided that the plan adopted by the Secretary could not be improved upon. The official lists of players are open for inspection at each meeting of the league, and as it is the intention to have one every week, it is impossible to have a player registered without every one knowing it.

It was agreed to play the postponed game between the Scottish-Americans and Americus on May 12, at Newark. The games for the week are Scottish-Americans vs. New-Rochelle, at Newark, on Sunday; Americus vs. Brooklyn Wanderers, at West Hoboken. J. A. Young of the Brooklyn Wanderers was appointed official referee for the first game, and A. Henderson of the Centreville Athletic Club, for the game on Sunday at West Hoboken, between the Americus and Brooklyn Wanderers.

Harlem Cricket Club Affairs.

The Harlem Cricket Club held its annual meeting last night. W. Fenwick was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The chief business of the evening was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President—C. H. Wright; Vice President—H. F. Turtle; Secretary and Treasurer—G. Hake, 106 Wall Street, New-York; Captain—J. Pedlow; Vice Captain—F. J. Loughlin; Captain Second Eleven—G. Hake; Executive Committee—J. J. Govey, G. Hake, W. J. Burney, F. J. Loughlin, and E. Walker.

The Treasurer reported that all bills for last year had been met, and that a balance remained in the treasury. This was good news, and, as several new members are expected, the club is promised a most successful season. It was proposed to play a regular second team, and G. Hake was elected Captain of this eleven and instructed to arrange a good schedule of games for it. The first eleven will be strong, and it has every expectation of coming out ahead in the championship series of the New-York Cricket Association.

To Pass a Law Allowing Prize Fights.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, March 5.—It seems now that Oklahoma will soon have a law legalizing prize fighting. The bill passed the lower house without opposition, and will probably pass the Senate to-day. This will be the only section of the United States in which prize fights can be held by statute. Since prize fighting is to be allowed, the sporting men of Perry have voted $25,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in case it cannot be pulled off at Jacksonville, Fla.

Riverside Athletic Club Officers.

The Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., an organization with 200 members, has elected these officers: President—John D. Mills; Vice President—William T. Corrigan; Secretary—John G. Trusdell; Treasurer—John Haddow; Captain—E. W. Pierson; First Lieutenant—A. G. Heller; Second Lieutenant—J. R. Reese; Board of Managers—William M. Brown and H. P. Jones. All the above officers, together with four holdover members, W. Q. James, H. W. Heller, James A. Turnbull, and C. D. Edwards, constitute the Board of Managers.

TO TROT AT NICE.

Mr. Bennett's Three Trotters Will Sail Saturday on the Werra.

The trio of crack trotters recently purchased in Kentucky for James Gordon Bennett will be taken aboard the steamship Werra of the North German Lloyds, which sails for Genoa on Saturday. Col. Lawrence Kip, who made the selections for Mr. Bennett through a commissioner, says he is much pleased with the three speedy young mares that are now quartered in his private stable on East Fortieth Street. Autrain is his fancy as a roadster, but both Helen Leyburn and Grace Simmons are of that racy pattern which is required for such important turf engagements as the international contests at Nice.

By the records, Helen Leyburn is the fastest of the lot, and was the most expensive of these three fliers. She stepped a second heat in 2:14, with speed to spare, on the 16th of last October at Cumberland Park, Nashville, and defeated the favorite, Break o' Day, in one-two-three order. Crit Davis of Harrodsburg, Ky., who drove the stout bay filly on that occasion, had great hopes of her this season.

Autrain and Grace Simmons are both a year older than Helen Leyburn, having been foaled in 1889. They show breeding, are pure gaited, and are known to be much faster than their respective records of 2:16¾ and 2:19¼. The only difficulty about sending these trotters abroad to take part in races next month is the short time for getting them in shape to carry their speed. The Winter has been so severe in the Blue Grass region that it was impossible to keep the campaigners of 1894 on edge, and it usually takes five or six weeks of preparation to put a harness racer in condition for turf engagements.

An American trainer, Howard Phillips, has been engaged to go along with Mr. Bennett's string. He hails from Pennsylvania, and, though unknown to the large circuits, has a good reputation in his own locality. Three experienced grooms, familiarly known as "rubbers," or "swipes," have also been hired to look after these valuable mares on their trip across the ocean. Col. Kip says he thought it better to engage competent men to go along with the horses, so that his friend Bennett could retain them in his service if he saw fit to do so after the stable had arrived at Nice.

THE LOCAL HORSE MARKET.

Trotters from Vermont Bring Low Prices—Rosa Dee Sells for $310.

In the promiscuous consignments sold at auction by Van Tassell & Kearney yesterday were several well-bred trotters and one fast pacer. The latter, a good-looking gray mare, named Rosa Dee, eight years old, with a record of 2:20¼, brought the best price of the day. J. M. Schofield, a local fancier, bought Rosa for $310, and as she is reputed to be a weight puller, he expects to have plenty of sport with her on the road.

From Forest Park Farm, Brandon, Vt., of which H. R. C. Watson is proprietor, a lot of nineteen was sent to test the metropolitan market. Castaway, a product of Palo Alto Farm, by Ansel, 2:20, now owned by Robert Bonner, out of Sally Hamlet, is at the head of the Watson stud, and the first of his get were sent here with other well-bred ones. The bay stallion Chilo, by Starlight, dam Blondie, by Champion, at $137.50, was the top price of the Vermont collection. He was bred by A. B. Darling of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and his new owner is G. Moore of this city. May Gillig, a chestnut filly of four years, by Gillig, 2:23½, out of Belle, by Ben Franklin, is a typical Morgen, and the local dealer M. McDonald snapped her up at the modest sum of $130. Another likely young mare, Miss Clytie of P., a foal of 1892 by the Stony Ford sire Antonio, dam Clytie, by Woolsey, brother to Sunol, was a gift at $110, paid by F. Jackson of Westchester.

Many of the youngsters offered by Mr. Watson were undersized, so that even their rich pedigrees did not avail to offset this drawback. One of the most fashionably-bred ones sold was the brown filly Attilie, four years old, by Kentucky Prince, dam Natilie, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, second dam Imogene, by Seely's American Star. Carll S. Burr, Jr., was on hand to inspect her, and had so little opposition that he carried her off at the bargain-counter figure of $80.

Riches, a chestnut mare of seven years, by the good sire Viking, with a Morgan strain from her dam, Nellie H., by Ben Franklin, was the last one of this collection, and M. V. B. Davis of this city got her for $105.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS

—There seems to be considerable misapprehension among the trotting turfites of this vicinity regarding the power proposed to be conferred on The Jockey Club by the terms of the Gray Racing bill. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New-York on Monday evening, a number of communications were read from trotting associations throughout the State opposing the organization of a board that would co-operate with The Jockey Club in the indorsement of reputable tracks. Col. Lawrence Kip, who presided at the gathering in the Murray Hill Hotel last week when this State Trotting Board was first publicly discussed, said last night: "I have read the Gray bill and all the measures that were introduced at Albany. In no case do I find any section which would give The Jockey Club control of the driving parks. As a lover of trotting I would oppose anything of the kind, and before there is any more agitation let every person interested get a copy of the Gray bill and read it carefully. Several of my trotting horse friends have come to me in alarm based on what some one has told them about the great powers conferred on The Jockey Club. I have advised them one and all to read for themselves, and take no stock in the construction which some other fellow puts on the wording of the bill."

—During the recent auction sales of trotters at Lexington, Rensselaer Weston, a member of a brokerage firm in Exchange Court, and E. R. Bowne, who was once on the floor of the Stock Exchange, ran down to see how the dealers of the Blue Grass region conducted their business. Mr. Bowne, who now devotes himself to training at Chetolah Farm, near North Branch, N. J., had been there before, but it was a new experience for Mr. Weston. He thinks the Kentuckians could get some points on booming stock and quick deals from Wall Street, and says the wretched hotel accommodations at Lexington are enough to discourage a New-Yorker from making a second pilgrimage to the Mecca of the horse world. John Splan, the voluble Cleveland trainer, and "Eph" Simmons, who has a stock farm near Lexington, were the two most interesting persons he met at the sales. Mr. Bowne purchased some likely youngsters at private sale, chiefly by his favorite sire, Jay Bird, and he will handle these on the private track at Chetolah Farm.

—Baltimore bids fair to outdo all other trotting centres along the Atlantic this season. With three tracks situated close together, just beyond Druid Hill Park, the Monumental City can make a circuit of its own that will be very convenient for the horsemen. The cable and electric service on the street-car lines extends to Pimlico, Arlington, and within a short distance of the Gentlemen's Driving Park. Pimlico course is the only one of the three that is a mile long, but the trainers do not object to the half-mile rings for the early meetings. The burning of the grand stand at Pimlico last September is a blessing in disguise, for the new stand in course of erection will be a great improvement and will be sure to increase the gate receipts.

—John H. Shults found it difficult to secure the services of an experienced and competent man to look after his big collection of brood mares and stallions at Port Chester. Finally he found a man who was formerly in charge of J. W. Daly's stud at Mount Kisco. He will be put in charge at the Port Chester place, leaving Superintendent Shults free to return to Parkville. Many of the valuable mares with fast records that were bred to Stranger, Thistle, and other stallions last year are due to foal during this month and April.

—The prospects for harness racing in the vicinity of Philadelphia are brighter than ever, according to Charles H. Page, Secretary of the Turf Club of the Quaker City. Mr. Page was in town yesterday, and spoke enthusiastically of the outlook for the sulkies at Belmont Park, Point Breeze, and other tracks near Philadelphia. The social feature is kept up among the horsemen there the year round by means of the Turf Club, which has a gathering, known as a handicap, once a month.

THE VIGILANT TO BE LENGTHENED.

She Will Be a Much-Improved Boat When She Next Races.

The exclusive announcement in The New-York Times yesterday that the Vigilant is to be lengthened gave yachtsmen who have been nervous about the safety of the America's Cup a good deal of satisfaction. E. A. Willard, who, it is said, will have charge of the Vigilant when she comes back, thinks that if she is lengthened forward about 4 feet and made about the same length as the cup defender now building at the Herreshoffs', the crack yacht of 1893 will be considerably improved.

The Vigilant's bow is the weak part of her model. It is too full. Nat Herreshoff has acknowledged this, and if the boat were lengthened forward and given a new bow she would do much better in a seaway. Mr. Willard has consulted with the Herreshoffs about making the change, but if that firm does not care to undertake the work it will be done at some other yard.

With the Vigilant altered and lengthened, the Jubilee lengthened, a new boat building, and the Navahoe practically an unknown quantity in this country, yachtsmen think there will be some rare sport in the class for big single stickers. Mr. Gould is determined that the Vigilant shall make the best showing possible, and will spare no expense to get her into first-class shape.

Yacht Review at Cannes.

CANNES, March 5.—To-day's programme was devoted to a review of all of the steam and sailing yachts which have assembled at this resort. The nautical parade was a brilliant affair, and included a large number of pleasure craft. Many of the yacht owners entertained parties of guests on board their boats. Chief among these entertainers were Messrs. Ogden Goelet and Richard Winslow of New-York. In the evening there was a grand banquet at the Cercle Nautique.

Cup Committee Meets.

A special meeting of the America's Cup Committee was called for yesterday afternoon. The committee was

BIMETALLIC INFANT BORN

Its First Wailings Are Loud, But Altogether Dismal.

QUEER COMBINATION OF GODFATHERS

The "American Bimetallic Party" Issues an Address and a Declaration of Independence of Old Parties.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The "American Bimetallic Party," under which pretensious title certain friends of silver have sought to create a new political organization through its Executive Committee, has prepared a statement of the issue on which the new party will organize, and with it forwards an address to the people of the United States. The statement of the issue is as follows:

"The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States, and will remain so until settled and settled right. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency, on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency, on the other.

1. On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money, at a ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

2. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled, by the general Government only, and should be legal tender.

3. We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor.

On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

Accompanying this statement is a long address "to the people of the United States" in the following language:

The signers of the Declaration of Independence held that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies to Great Britain. So we, who find it necessary to sever our relations with the political parties with which we have heretofore acted, and form new alliances in a common cause, deem it proper that some of the reasons which impels us to this action should be submitted to a candid public.

The monetary reform for which we contend, as above set forth, is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare and so necessary to a return to conditions of prosperity in this country as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the proposed reform, for this object and this alone. Those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside, and together they

In well-beseeming ranks, march all one way.

On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, to the great delight of the leaders of the Republican Party, insist on contending for their cause only within the lines of that party; and Southern and Western Democrats, earnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of the Democratic Party, continue the contest on their party only within the lines of the Democratic Party. In other words, the advocates of the bimetallic standard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party. Hence, however zealous in the cause one may be, no results are possible because his party refuses to carry out his views, or to permit them to be carried out.

It is believed that there are now and have been for twenty years a large majority of the voters in the United States in favor of restoring the free coinage of both gold and silver, but the opportunity to vote their convictions has never been given them, and their will has been continually thwarted by party chicanery. There has not been a Congress for many years which, except for the influence of Executive patronage or the fear of an Executive veto, would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each House of Congress has at different times separately passed free coinage bills, but this action has as often been frustrated by party manipulation. It is as necessary, therefore, to have a President in sympathy with the cause as to have a Congress in favor of it.

But enough has been said to show the impossibility of gaining our cause as long as we remain divided, or fight only in the ranks of the gold party, or in organizations controlled by the advocates of the gold standard. As well might our fathers have expected to win the independence of the colonies if, while contending for the cause of liberty, they had refused to separate from the tories. Independence could never have been won by fighting for liberty in British regiments.

And, fellow-citizens, this great cause will never be won without united action. It will never be won unless those who believe in it come together and elect a Congress and a President on this one issue. There is no hope whatever that the Republican Party, as a party, will change its policy, give up the gold standard, and restore the bimetallic standard. There are no grounds for such a hope, and we believe they are deluded who look for such a change of policy by this party. The Republican Party is committed by its leaders, by its record, and by the press behind it, to the gold standard, supported by gold bonds, and to the retirement of the greenbacks and the surrender of the issue and control of paper currency to the banks.

No less persistent and effective is the control of the money power over the organization of the Democratic Party. While undoubtedly a large majority of the members of that party are opposed to the gold standard, they have been powerless to control the party organization against it, and much less to secure through it the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

While this is the case, it cannot be expected that Republicans will abandon convictions of a life time on other questions, and go into the Democratic Party in a body, or into a wing of that party. Nor will Democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government, and go over to the Republican Party, or to a division of that party. Nor is it possible to induce Republicans and Democrats together to go into the Populist Party for the reason, if for no other, that the platform of that party contains declarations, and the party advocates theories, to which they cannot give their assent. But we must, in some way, come together on this issue, or the cause is lost, and with it the independence of the people. No old party ever carried through a great reform, "New bottles for new wine," Therefore, no course seems possible but to subordinate, for the time being, other questions and come together in a new organization to fight the great battle of 1896 on the one great issue on which the prosperity and happiness of the people so largely depend. It is believed that this cause can be won in no other way, and that to continue to contend for it only within the lines of existing parties, is to court defeat at the outset, and to lose the battle in the end.

The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section nor class against class, nor to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions, or to sever his party relations for any other purpose than to unite in a common cause, the cause of justice against injustice, of prosperity instead of adversity, of continued employment of labor instead of forced idleness, of abundance and happiness instead of want and misery.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and silver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the entire country, while the continuance of the present policy must necessarily be attended by a further fall of prices, imperiling business enterprise still more and prolonging indefinitely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

Better prices under existing conditions cannot be expected. A debtor nation cannot maintain an even level of prices with creditor nations. The single gold standard can be maintained in the United States only by forcing down the price level of commodities here enough below the price level of other countries to turn gold this way, or, at any rate, to induce our creditors to take commodities of us for what we owe them, instead of demanding gold. Any policy, therefore, that tends to raise prices necessarily operates to aggravate the condition of things cannot be overcome by tariffs, much less by free trade. In the payment of annual dues to other countries we must compete with other debtor countries, with Argentina, with Egypt, with India, with all the colonies of Great Britain, and, worst of all, with Asiatic races, with industries stimulated as never before by the low price of silver. These conditions, from which there is no escape as long as the gold standard policy is pursued, intensify the gravity of the situation in this country to such an extent as to compel the serious attention of all patriotic citizens. How idle, in the presence of such conditions, to expect to maintain the gold standard by an indefinite issue of bonds, and how unwise, if not reckless, such a policy must seem to thoughtful men everywhere! It is estimated that already the rise of gold, through debts, has absorbed from $40,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000 of the world's wealth.

The inauguration of a movement for relief from these enthralling conditions must spring from the people. Politicians never institute great reforms, and it were idle to wait for them. This cause is the cause of the people, and it is believed that it more profoundly concerns the welfare of the great body of the people than any question since the civil war, if not, indeed, since our Independence was gained, for, in its ultimate outcome, the question of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of freedom or serfdom for the mass of the people.

While not unmindful of the interests of the people of other countries in this question, it is not an issue that can be safely submitted to the decision of foreign Governments, or made to depend on what other countries may do or may not do. When our monetary system was established, over a hundred years ago, with a population of less than 4,000,000, our fathers did not wait for or invite the concurrence of other powers. Nor did the framers of the Constitution contemplate any such action. They legislated for the United States, and we now, as Americans, must legislate for ourselves. "Beware of entangling alliances" in this as in other matters, and especially of allurements of international conferences to delay action in our own behalf, in the delusive hope that other countries will care for our interests better than we can ourselves. No other country has ever asked our approval of its financial policy.

It is believed that the United States has power enough in the commercial world to alone restore the link between gold and silver, broken in 1873; but, should gold for any reason temporarily go to a premium, it will none the less operate on prices generally, and certainly a premium on gold here would, like a fall in the gold price of silver to silver countries, inure on every side to the advantage of the United States.

Fellow-citizens, the power is still in your hands to right, by the ballot, the great wrong of 1873, and to save yourselves and your children from the thralldom which the gold standard policy, if persisted in, will surely bring upon you and them.

We pray you, therefore, not to let the settlement of this question go beyond the election of 1896, but, subordinating all other questions for the time being to this, the supreme issue, settle this now, and settle it forever.

And we especially urge upon you the importance of immediate organization in townships and counties throughout the entire country for the purpose of carrying on this great movement for the common good of all.

This is signed by the following Executive Committee appointed by the Bimetallic Conference called to meet at Washington, Feb. 22, 1896: A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic League, Chairman; John P. Jones of Nevada, William M. Stewart of Nevada, J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, Anson Wolcott of Indiana, George G. Merrick of Colorado, Henry Jones of Georgia, J. C. Green of California, Joseph Sheldon of Connecticut, C. J. Hillyer of the District of Columbia, Byron E. Shear of Colorado, and Mortimer Whitehead of New-Jersey.

If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President, it would name Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, but, not having such authority, it can only suggest the name, and invite expressions from the people by petition, resolution, or otherwise, believing that nominations, when made, should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians.

Petitions or letters indorsing this view should be addressed to Gen. A. J. Warner, Chairman of the Executive Committee, American Bimetallic Party, Sun Building, Washington, D. C.

A committee, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: A. J. Warner, President American Bimetallic League, Chairman; W. M. Stewart, United States Senate; Henry Jones of Georgia, Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Anson Wolcott of Indiana, and J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina, was appointed to select a provisional National Committee, to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several States and Territories.

WALBRIDGE DIDN'T STEAL

The Real Thieves Confessed and His Discharge Has Been Ordered.

It was discovered yesterday that S. C. Walbridge, a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, under commitment by Police Justice Walsh on a charge of robbing a shoe store at 79 York Street, is innocent of the offense with which he is charged.

The robbery occurred on the night of Feb. 12, and Frank Turano, a boy, informed the police that he saw Walbridge break into the store and come out with the shoes. On this information he was arrested and Justice Walsh held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Detective Sergeants Kaiser and Gillen yesterday brought before Justice Walsh Neil Gillespie of 174 Water Street, William Devine of 33 Main Street, Edward Graham of 69 Jay Street, and Charles Cully of 25 Nassau Street, whom they had arrested for robbing the shoe store.

These prisoners confessed their guilt and declared that they did not know Walbridge and that he had had nothing to do with robbing the store. The fact that Walbridge had on a new pair of shoes when arrested was considered as corroborative evidence of the boy's story. His discharge from custody has been ordered.

SUING FOR A RUINED EYE

A Hot Cinder, Adamo Says, Dropped from an Elevated Railroad Engine.

Angelo Adamo was riding in an open car on the Second Avenue surface road two years ago, when he suddenly felt a sharp pain in his eye, caused, he says, by a red-hot cinder from an engine on the elevated road. He lost the sight of his eye and brought suit for $25,000 against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.

The trial of the case was begun yesterday before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court. Henry M. Heymann and John M. Gardner represent the plaintiff and Abner Thomas and Herbert Gardner appear for the company. The case, it is expected, will be concluded to-day.

Ex-Judge O'Gorman's Will.

The will of ex-Judge Richard O'Gorman was filed for probate yesterday afternoon in the office of the Surrogate. The will was executed May 21, 1894. Under its provisions the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife, Marianna O'Gorman. He appoints his sons, Richard O'Gorman, Jr., and Edward J. O'Gorman, executors.

According to the petition filed with the will the real estate left by the ex-Judge amounts to $61,000, and the personal property is valued at $15,000.

Alleged Counterfeiters Held.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held nine of the ten alleged counterfeiters arrested at 307 East Seventieth Street Feb. 16 to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. Giuseppe Abio was discharged.

The defendants who were held are James Merindine, Raffale Frederics, Salvatore Franto, Benjamin Franto, Salvatore Clemente, Madeline Clemente, Stella Franto, Paul de Lucca, and Teresa de Lucca, his wife.

INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID TO INJURED

Increase in the Number of Those Who Have Received It.

The eleventh annual report of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured has just been made public by the Secretary, Henry H. Truman. This society was organized in New-York in 1882, as a Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, under the Chairmanship of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, but in 1883 was reorganized under its present title. The object of the society is to give instruction by means of lectures in the use of remedial measures to be employed before the doctor comes, and to teach a few of the simple laws of health and nursing. The course consists of five lectures, which are given free to those unable to pay.

Secretary Truman says that the total number of persons who attended the course of thirty-nine classes for instruction from March 1, 1894, to Feb. 1, 1895, was 558, consisting of 228 men and 330 women. This total of 558 persons covered a period of eleven months only, as against the 510 instructed in the preceding fifteen months, and the Secretary considers this increase partly due to the present convenient offices of the society. In addition to the above-mentioned thirty-nine classes, fifteen more have been formed by members of the parishes of the University Place Church, the Grace Reformed Church the Church of the Beloved Disciple, the officers of the Training Schoolship St. Mary's, and the society itself, making a total of fifty-four classes.

The number of persons instructed since the organization of the society has been 7,448, of whom 3,927 passed the examination and received the diploma. The Secretary says that satisfactory reports have been received of the branch societies formed among the different Young Men's Christion Associations, and that in some of the larger cities the firemen and policemen have been among those instructed.

The report of C. C. Cuyler, the Treasurer of the society, shows that the total receipts of the year amounted to $1,846.48, and the expenditures to $1,547.46, leaving a balance to the society's credit of $299.02.

The officers of the society for the year 1895 are: Charles H. Marshall, President; Thomas H. Barber, Vice President; Cornelius C. Cuyler, Treasurer; Henry H. Truman, Secretary, and Dr. E. L. Partridge, Medical Director.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE ARRIVES

Had to Use Some of Her Cargo of Lumber for Fuel.

The steamship City of St. Augustine, which went astray during the February gales, and which subsequently put into Bermuda short of coal, arrived at this port yesterday.

The City of St. Augustine left Jacksonville with a cargo of yellow pine lumber, a large portion of which was carried on deck, and proceeded without encountering any unusual weather until Feb. 7, when, off Barnegat, the wind came with hurricane force from the north. It was accompanied by a driving snowstorm. The deck of the little steamer became iced to an alarming extent, and it was forced to run before the hurricane.

This condition of the weather continued four days, during which some of the sails were lost and the steering gear was broken.

The coal was exhausted, and recourse was had to the yellow pine lumber stowed upon the decks. For seven days the steamer used this fuel, making but slight headway, and on Feb. 13 she arrived at Bermuda, where the supply of coal was replenished.

The City of St. Augustine hails from St. Augustine, Fla., and is consigned to Warren Bay. She will dock at Hoboken.

Brovie Said the Time Had Come.

JERSEY CITY, March 5.—Joseph Brovie would have killed himself, his wife, and two children to-night, while suffering from religious mania, if neighbors had not interfered.

Brovie lives on the fourth floor of 333 Grand Street.

He had been out of employment, was in debt, and his five-weeks-old son died on Friday. This has preyed on his mind. On Sunday he began to act queerly, and last night while reading his Prayer Book he became violent. Seizing his crucifix he declared the time had come for his wife, children, and himself to answer to the Lord, and began breaking out the window sash as if he intended hurling them to the street.

Neighbors ran in and had a desperate struggle to restrain the madman.

He was taken to the hospital. He fought all the way, still clinging to his crucifix. Brovie is a muscular young man, twenty-nine years old, and was steady and industrious.

Pleaded Guilty to Bigamy.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 5.—W. G. Bennett of Ozone Park pleaded guilty to an indictment accusing him of bigamy before Judge Garretson, in the Queens County Court, to-day. Bennett is about thirty-five years old. When a young man he married Mary Ballington, in Albany. They did not live happily, and were soon separated. A short time ago he married a young woman named Elevena Howard, in Ozone Park. They also quarreled. The second wife, learning of his previous marriage, caused his arrest. In making his plea, Bennett informed the Judge that he had not seen his first wife for more than six years, and that he once received a letter from her, in which she informed him that she had obtained a divorce. Believing this to be true, he says, he remarried. He was remanded for sentence.

Jacobs and McManus Discharged.

Detectives Jacobs and McManus of the Central office, who were arrested on a warrant issued by Recorder Goff, charging them with having conspired with a burglar named Liss to commit a burglary at 8 Division Street, were discharged yesterday after an examination.

The case had already been presented to the Grand Jurors, who refused to indict the detectives on the evidence, and the Recorder said that he did not think the evidence presented warranted him in holding the defendants or resubmitting the case to the Grand Jury.

Free Lectures on Architecture.

Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia College will deliver four lectures on architecture in the course of "Free Lectures to the People," under the auspices of the Board of Education at Grammar School No. 82, Seventieth Street and First Avenue. The dates and subjects of the lectures are: March 7, "The Egyptian Temple Karnak"; March 14, "The Greek Temple, the Parthenon"; March 21, "The Roman Temple, the Pantheon," and March 28, "The Mediaeval Cathedral, Notre Dame de Paris." No tickets are required.

Must Give Up Their Passes.

The following is from The Chicago Record of last Saturday: "Railway mail clerks are greatly agitated over the order which was issued last night calling in all their railroad passes. They assert that this order is only another means which the department has adopted to compel the moving of all clerks from their present places of residence to some point along the line of the route to which they are assigned. They say that it will work considerable hardship and that it is unjust to them."

WOULD NOT MODIFY THE SENTENCE

A Court-Martial in Which War Department Officers Are Interested.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—War Department officers have viewed with considerable interest the court-martial of two privates of the cavalry. The remarkable finding and sentence of the court, had it not been for the reviewing authority, would have established a dangerous precedent in the military service. The court, which was composed of the officers of the Sixth and Eighth Cavalry, has been reprimanded in an order by Gen. Ruger. The two soldiers deserted and were apprehended and tried for the offense. The court sentenced them to dishonorable discharge. Gen. Ruger sent the case back, as the sentence did not embrace confinement at hard labor. The court manifested vexation at this action of Gen. Ruger, and declared that turning the men loose at this season of the year was greater punishment than if they were "fed and taken care of by the Government in a warm guardhouse." Hard labor, the court said, was but healthy exercise and not punishment. The court added: "The feeding and clothing of these men for a period is what they probably want."

The sentence was not changed. Gen. Ruger, while he reluctantly approved the sentence, to avoid establishing a precedent advised the court that its supposition as to the wants of the men was wholly gratuitous. He also informed the court that the manner of enforcing sentences of hard labor was not a responsibility on members of courts-martial and that, regardless of their view of the work imposed, they should do their duty in imposing sentences. Gen. Ruger said that the court practically conferred a benefit on the offenders by the assurance that they could not be punished thereafter.

The irregular proceeding of the court is another addition to the inconsistent sentences which are imposed by courts-martial in the army and navy. Although there is a code of punishment, courts sometimes, as in this case, ignore the attempt of the War Department people to establish a uniformity in treating cases before courts.

EXPELLED FOUR MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

Harsh Words Were Spoken by Staten Island Republicans.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 5.—After one of the most exciting meetings in its history, the Republican General Committee to-night expelled four of the enrolled members of the party in the town of Northfield, including Charles E. Griffith, who is a member of the State Republican Committee.

The party was reorganized a year ago, and all Republicans are required to enroll and sign a pledge to support party candidates. H. E. Buel and Harry E. Clark, Chairman and Secretary of the Northfield town organization, charged A. S. Prall, E. J. Proud, Charles M. Vail, Charles E. Janneman, and Charles Griffith with working to defeat Frank Faggin, the Republican candidate for Supervisor at the town elections last month.

Messrs. Vail, Griffith, and Proud appeared before the committee to defend themselves, and in the long debate over the matter personalities were freely indulged in, and all sorts of accusations were made against various members.

The vote on a motion to expel was 38 to 7 in favor of dropping Mr. Griffith from the party, while the majority against Messrs. Proud, Vail, and Prall was even larger. The case of Mr. Janneman was laid over for further investigation.

ENGINEERING WORK AT NEWPORT

To be Begun at Once in the Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—Capt. William H. Bixby, United States Army, in charge of the engineering work of this district, reports that work will be begun at once on the harbor of refuge at Point Judith, and will be rapidly pushed toward completion.

In addition to the quarry at Sanderstown, R. I., one at Sachem's Neck, Conn., has been secured by the contractors, so that a very large supply of stone will be continually on hand.

Capt. Bixby officially reports a change of the temporary light on the harbor of refuge. It is a red lantern swinging on a hook. It holds three gallons of oil and burns continuously for eight days and nights. It was formerly elevated fifteen feet above the breakwater, but it was found that spray dashed up to it and froze about it so that it was often wholly incased in ice. To prevent this the lantern is now elevated thirty feet above the wall. The light is situated on the southwest, or outer corner of the breakwater, on a solid foundation.

Capt. Bixby reports the breakwater doing effective work.

Made Law by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 68—Authorizing Newburg to issue $10,000 additional bonds for the further improvement of Downing Park in that city.

Chapter 69—Senator O'Connor's bill authorizing New-York City to issue additional bonds to pay the expenses of the construction, completion, and acquisition of lands and the erection and furnishing of buildings in Mulberry Bend Park, at St. John's Park, and the East River Extension Park.

Chapter 70—Autnorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney General, to settle and compromise certain claims in favor of the State for violations of the agricultural law relative to the sale or use of oleomargarine.

Chapter 71—Providing that the Board of Estimate shall determine the amounts of money required until Jan. 1, 1896, for indexing and reindexing conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments relating to lands and liens in Kings County, and authorizing the County Treasurer to raise such money by issuing bonds.

She Was a Friend of Griffo's.

A young woman who gave her name as Mrs. Ellen Clark of 141 West Twenty-second Street attended the Griffo-Leeds fight at Coney Island Monday night in masculine attire and was arrested.

She was arraigned before Justice Nostrand yesterday and sentence was suspended.

Mrs. Clark said she was a friend of Griffo, and went to the fight to see him whip Leeds. She would not have been arrested had she not incautiously shouted encouragement to Griffo and betrayed by her voice her sex.

Whisky Trust Reorganization.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Executive Committee of the Spirit Distilling Association met at the office of Receiver McNulta to-day.

The Reorganization Committee gave the receivers assurance that it had funds to pay rebate vouchers claims as soon as they are adjusted and allowed by the court. The claim and petitions of distributors for the 2 cents a gallon reduction in the price of whisky were heard, but the committee refused to allow the reduction.

Swept the Fixed Light Away.

TOMPKINSVILLE, March 5.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Establishment, Third District:

"The dolphin of piles at Icehouse Post Light, Thames River, Conn., has been carried away by floating ice. The fixed white light heretofore exhibited from this dolphin will not be exhibited until further notice from this office. Repairs will be effected as soon as possible."

A COMPROMISE AS TO FERRY TOLLS

The New-Jersey House Passes a Bill Establishing a Two-Cent Fare During Certain Hours of Each Day.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The House spent the entire forenoon in a debate over an adverse report on the two-cent ferriage bill. The bill is fathered by Mr. Nutshorn of Hudson, whose people have been demanding cheaper ferriage for years. The adverse report was rendered by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Fleming submitted a minority report offering a compromise bill, which makes the rate of ferriage 2 cents from 5 to 8 A. M. and from 5 to 8 P. M.

The minority report was adopted by a vote of 28 to 26. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause, which was renewed when the bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar for second reading.

At the afternoon session Mr. Usher offered a resolution to the effect that the House sit as a Committee of the Whole to-morrow evening to listen to arguments from members of the Hudson County Republican Committee, the Board of Trade of Jersey City, the Municipal Club of West Hoboken, and several Good Government Clubs of Hudson County in favor of the 'track elevation, cheap ferriage, and equal taxation bills now pending. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 31 to 13.

Senate Bill 21, abolishing the Orphans' Court, was favorably reported and advanced to third reading.

The Voorhees Elective Judiciary bill from the Senate was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee and rapidly advanced to final passage, the vote being 41 to 17. The only speech on the bill was one by Mr. Robinson of Passaic in opposition. This bill, besides making the Equity Judges elective, abolishes the Law Judges.

Senate Bill 2, a companion bill to the Elective Judiciary bill, was passed without debate by a vote of 43 to 15.

Bills were passed providing for assessment by the block system in first-class counties, and designating borough commissions as boroughs.

Bills were passed as follows:

By Mr. Derousse, regulating the admission to this State of live-stock insurance companies upon the assessment plan.

By Mr. Gruber, providing that railroads shall charge 3 cents less for tickets from any point to Jersey City than to New-York City.

By Mr. Daly, providing for the consolidation of Harrison and Kearney.

In the Senate the bill allowing a murderer to take his case before the Court of Errors and Appeals on a writ of error, as a writ of right, instead of leaving it optional with the Chancellor whether he will review the case or not, was lost by a vote of 14 to 2.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill similar to Bradley's Riparian Lease bill and had it referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Among the bills passed were the following: Providing that all boroughs created by act of 1878 be independent in all matters of local government; providing that the Assessor of Morristown shall represent that city in the County Board of Assessors.

Mr. Voorhees presented a petition this afternoon from the Woman Suffrage Association of New-Jersey asking that the word "male" be stricken from Article II. of the State Constitution.

The Senate passed bills as follows:

Appropriating $20,000 for improvements at the State reform school for boys; providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare plans for the erection of a home for the wives of disabled soldiers; requiring the purchase of the Camden safety ballot box when new ones are needed; fixing salaries of Boards of Registry at $25 and of clerks thereof at $15; appropriating $150,000 for improvements at the State prison.

Gov. Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate: For Law Judge of Somerset County, John D. Barline; for Commissioners to Examine into the Matter of Epilepsy at the State Hospitals, Dr. P. C. Barker of Morris, Dr. W. J. Newell of Cumberland, Dr. J. H. Ewing of Hunterdon, Dr. S. O. Garrison of Cumberland, and Dr. J. M. Buckley of Morris.

AFTER MORE INCENDIARIES

East Side Storekeepers Said to be the Objects of the Grand Jurors.

The new Grand Jury was occupied all day yesterday examining a large number of witnesses, who were brought to the Criminal Courts Building by Fire Marshal Mitchel and under subpoenas issued by Assistant District Attorney Davis, who has charge of the arson cases.

The evidence upon which the two officials are now working grew out of the recent trials of Max H. Grauer, the leader of the incendiaries; Mrs. Silvermeister, and Henry Rothman, two of Grauer's tools, and Mrs. Ida Lieberman, who, it is also claimed, worked in connection with the incendiaries. A large number of the witnesses are from the vicinity of Hester, Orchard, Ludlow, Norfolk, Stanton, Grand, and Canal Streets, on the east side.

It is understood that Levi Weinberg, whose clothing store in Canal Street Grauer was convicted for planning for firing of, and Rothman and Mrs. Silvermeister for the actual setting of the fire, in his confession had implicated a large number of prominent east side storekeepers who have had fires recently. A large number of arrests are expected in a few days, the result of the Grand Jury's investigation, which may be completed this evening.

To Appraise the McAllister Estate.

Upon the application of Louise McAllister, the administratrix of the estate of the late Ward McAllister, Surrogate Arnold yesterday appointed Frederick H. Chapin and John J. Butler appraisers for the purpose of taking an inventory of the stock and property and effects of Mr. McAllister.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Assignments to Regiments of Officers Recently Promoted.—Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, from Lieutenant Colonel, Third Artillery, to Third Artillery, vice Livingston, retired; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, from Major, Third Artillery, to Third Artillery, vice Bainbridge, promoted; Major John R. Myrick, from Captain, Third Artillery, to Third Artillery, vice Williston, promoted; Capt. William Everett, from First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, to Fourth Artillery, Battery L, vice Cushing, retired; Capt. Henry C. Danes, from First Lieutenant Third Artillery, to Third Artillery, Battery I, vice Myrick, promoted; First Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, from Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, to Third Artillery, Battery B, vice Danes, promoted; First Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, from Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, to Fourth Artillery, Battery D, vice Everett, promoted; Capt. Silas A. Wolf, from First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, to Fourth Infantry, Company F, vice Luhn, retired; First Lieut. William C. Neary, from Second Lieut. Third Infantry, to Fourth Infantry, Company E, vice Wolf, promoted.

—Major C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, will proceed to Coquille River, Oregon; Umqua River, Oregon; entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oregon; Yaquina Bay, Oregon, and Puget Sound, Washington, on inspection duty.

—Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, has been detailed as a member of the board at Fort Snelling, Minn., vice First Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Col. James Van Horn, Eighth Infantry, two months.

—Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant General, has been detailed as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri.

Business Wants.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 61 WEST.—Front, sunny room, fourth floor, with board; terms reasonable; references.

331 WEST 85th ST.—Third-story front room; also hall room; private family; references.

342 WEST 23d ST.—Two large front rooms, one hall room, with board; table boarders; references required.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

250 HORSES AT PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
I. H. Dahlman's
Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,
205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226
East 24th St.

My last sale turned out as expected. I advertised the grandest sale and best grade of horses ever offered, and the buyers were very quickly convinced of that fact. At no sale were horses ever sold so quickly. The eagerness with which the public bought and the sharp competition proves that everything was as represented, as is always the case. Every sale held since my opening sale shows an increase of business, and that proves conclusively the grand success of my sales. I will have for to-morrow's,
THURSDAY'S,
sale another choice lot, all grades, equal to those sold Monday.
The majority of my consignors will be represented.
Attention is called to my GRAND SPECIAL SALE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th, of which full particulars and catalogues will appear later on.
I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

Don't forget my regular Wednesday's Sales, beginning Wednesday, March 13th, when private city and other owners' high-class carriage and saddle horses and stable outfits will be offered.
My regular Wednesday's sales will be conducted by Mr. William Easton, who has successfully conducted such sales for the past twenty years. Entry books now open. I. H. DAHLMAN.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
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Friday eve., March 8, TANNHAUSER.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION

Masonic Hall Meeting in Favor of the Ainsworth Bill.

AGAINST THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

Speeches by Louis Windmuller, Julien T. Davies, Thomas G. Shearman, and Others — Object of the Measure.

A mass meeting was held last night at Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, under the auspices of the New-York Tax Reform Association, to further the passage of the Ainsworth Home Rule in Taxation bill, now before the Legislature at Albany.

The meeting was called to order by Bolton Hall, Vice President of the association, and at his suggestion ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom was selected to preside.

Mr. Ransom said that he would let the speakers state the purpose of the meeting. He then presented Louis Windmüller as the first speaker. Mr. Windmüller said:

Until recently citizens of Hamburg and Bremen defrayed the expense of their respective municipalities in a manner not generally known in our country. Each of them deposited on a certain day a sealed envelope containing the amount which he considered his fair share. The collector was not permitted to examine the anonymous contributions until all had brought their quota, and generally the aggregate was sufficient. Whether we could raise in this way enough even to clear the snow from our streets may be doubtful, but voluntary contributions from public-spirited citizens could probably be obtained for a larger amount than is now being collected by the odious tax on personal property, whenever it should be required by an honest city government.

Unequal taxation is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States. No method can be devised which will make an equal collection of taxes on personal property feasible. Here is an illustration: The entire assets of a family administrated by a trust company on Wall Street consist of half a million dollars' worth of railroad bonds, which yield 4½ per cent. a year at present valuation; the city collects about 1¾ per cent. on their par value, $8,000. There are few citizens who pay as much as this widow. Their incomes are larger than all she owns, and it is a clear case of confiscation to take over a third of her modest revenue.

Alexander Hamilton, who assisted in framing the Constitution, said that local taxation should be restricted to tangible objects. Money is not tangible, because it can easily be transferred. Our capitalists evade the tax by investing it in bonds, which are exempt, incurring a debt for their payment whenever the period of appraisal draws near. We ought not to frighten away anything by taxes which can be of value to us. Capital is not taxed in England, and London has become the financial centre of the world.

The soil having originally been the common property of the community, it is perfectly fair that the owners should contribute to the expense of maintaining order in proportion to their holdings. These would appreciate in value when the burdens of taxation are lifted from capital.

Julian T. Davies, who has made a special study of tax laws, also spoke. He said:

The first thought that occurs in reading the Ainsworth bill is that it is well called a bill to provide for home rule in taxation. It does not seek to interfere with the collection of State taxes upon the classes of property, both real and personal, which the State, in its judgment, may determine should bear the burden of State taxation. This bill only seeks to leave to the Board of Supervisors in each county and to the Common Council in each incorporated city the right to determine if taxes for county or city purposes should be levied upon personal property alone, or upon land alone with improvements, or upon land alone exclusive of improvements, and personal property, or upon land, improvements, and personal property taken together. In other words, each county and each city, by itself, and by its properly constituted authorities, is to determine what class of property, either land or improvement or personal property, or which two of these classes, taken together, or all three taken together, shall bear the burden of local taxation.

The promoters of this bill are wise in their frankness. They say plainly that the purpose of the bill is to permit the City of New-York, if it sees fit, to exempt personal property entirely from taxation. It would seem as if no person would object to any locality other than that in which he lived having a right to decide these questions of local taxation for itself, and it seems as if no one would object to this bill unless he considered that the effect of its passage in the locality in which he lived would be to lead to the exemption or taxation of a class of property other than that which he considered should be thus dealt with.

Mr. Davies then pointed out the impracticability of collecting the personal taxes as now levied, and said:

It has been proved conclusively that our system of assessing personal property is a complete failure, nor does it succeed any better in other parts of the country, where there are listing bills, and where a searching and inquisitorial system is resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the ownership of personal property.

We are living to-day under a system of taxation that would be destructive of our prosperity if it were enforced, and it is only tolerated because it cannot be and is not enforced. Its burdens rest upon the widows, executors, administrators, and trustees, who are obliged to give publicity to their ownership of personal property by proceedings connected with estates, or who are not sufficiently informed with regard to the law to make their investments in such form as to escape taxation for personal property.

The fairest and most honest disposition of the matter is to do away with it altogether. Taxation of personal property is to-day a mere sham and pretense in the State of New-York, and the passage of the Ainsworth bill will be a step in the right direction, abolishing it altogether with respect to the City of New-York.

Thomas G. Shearman also spoke in favor of home rule taxation, saying:

Who would imagine that an intelligent public and an enterprising press would have patiently borne in silence for a hundred years a tax of 30 or 40 per cent. on incomes, from which the largest incomes were practically exempt and which the small incomes had to pay in full?

Yet such is the fact here, in the great City of New-York. We have lived all our lives under an income tax, which takes about 2 per cent. from the multi-millionaire, 5 per cent. from the simple millionaire, 20 per cent. from men who own bank stock, and 40 per cent. from widows and orphans. And this is the first public meeting ever held to condemn that system or even to inquire into it.

The whole system of taxing personal property is a failure, a swindle, a fraud, a perpetual fountain of perjury, corruption, inequality, and oppression. The better the system the worse are its results—that is, the more stringent are the laws and the more faithful the officers of the law, the greater is the amount of perjury, the more desperate and successful the determination of the taxpayers not to pay the tax. As Gov. McKinley's Commissioners say: "It results in debauching the moral sense. It is a school of perjury. It sends large amounts of property into hiding. It drives capital in large quantities from the State. The moral sense of the community is blunted. It is taught to lie."

Why should money be taxed? It is the life blood of the community. Taxation dries it up and drives it away. If our tax laws could be enforced, just once, we should have the biggest panic ever yet seen. Who would keep money in New-York lending at 2 per cent. if he really had to pay $1.80 out of every $2 he received? See what a terrible panic was caused in 1893 by the hiding of a few millions of dollars of real money. See what a much worse panic threatened us, only a month ago, when the Government gold seemed likely to disappear. Are not the farmers wild with desire to cut down interest to 2 per cent.? And still they want to force people who have money to pay a bigger tax upon it than all the interest which they collect.

What can we do about it? For many years these facts have been known. The best men of this city, including Isaac Sherman thirty years ago, George H. Andrews in 1874, and Mayor Hewitt in 1888, urged the Legislature to get rid of this absurd and demoralizing system. But nothing could ever be done. At last we have made a proposition, to which the Legislature has listened with far more favor than to any other. We propose that each county be left free to decide for itself whether it will tax personal property or not, paying the same share of State taxes as if it did tax it. We ask that the familiar principle of home rule in local matters be applied to local taxation.

Is not the City of New-York competent to judge for itself upon this question? Why should we be compelled to drive out capital and industry by taxing them—if we do not want to? As Mayor Hewitt said, seven years ago: "The abolition of personal taxes in this city would attract to it the capital of the whole world."

Albert Stickney and others also addressed the meeting.

Hearing on the Ainsworth Bill.

The Committees on Taxation of the Senate and Assembly will give a joint hearing to-day on the Ainsworth Home Rule in Taxation bill. Delegations representing the New-York Tax Reform Association, Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, New-York Central Labor Union, Building Construction District of the Knights of Labor, and a committee appointed by a business men's mass meeting in New-York City will appear to urge the passage of the bill. Delegates will leave the Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M.

TRACTION OFFICIALS RE-ELECTED

President Lewis Thinks a Half Million Would Tide the Company Over—A Plan to be Submitted.

The annual election of Directors of the Long Island Traction Company was held yesterday noon at the offices of the company, in Brooklyn, and the old board—Daniel F. Lewis, John G. Jenkins, E. W. Bliss, Felix Campbell, Crowell Hadden, Silas B. Dutcher, Seth L. Keeney, David H. Valentine, John Englis, C. N. Hoagland, Theodore F. Jackson, Charles T. Young, and William Marshall—was re-elected.

John G. Jenkins, whose recent criticism of the management of the company aroused considerable interest, received a less number of votes than any one else.

President Lewis made a statement previous to the election, in which he said that, while the traction company was not in as good condition as could be wished, its affairs had been misrepresented. He thought the scarcity of money could be overcome; that the company could be put squarely on its feet, and that half a million of dollars would tide it over.

He believed a plan would be submitted soon, by which all would be brought out right.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. Royal Smith's At Home.—A delightful social incident of Monday afternoon was the at home of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Smith (Miss Lillian Blauvelt) at their apartments in the Hotel Majestic. The musical programme was rendered by Miss Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Miss Lillian Kent, contralto; Francis Fischer Powers, baritone; Anton Hegner, 'cellist, and an orchestra. Miss Isabel McCall and Mr. Victor Harris were at the piano. Mrs. Smith was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Henry Roso. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Dillon-Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Seidl, Mrs. J. Weaver Loper, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stearns, Mrs. William R. Grace, Miss Grace, Mr. Plunkitt Greene, Mrs. Wallace Coroden Andrews, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, Mme. Sofia Scalchi Toli, Count Toli, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Miss Dillon, Gen. and Mrs. C. T. Christensen, Dr. and Mrs. Janeway, Miss Janeway, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Fisher, Col. and Mrs. Ingersoll, Miss Ingersoll, Mr. Frank Vanderstucken, Prof. and Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Henry Valentine, Miss Valentine, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Miss Munro, Mr. and Mrs. Fayo, the Misses Fayo, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. George Wentworth, Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, Mrs. J. Henry Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tappenbeck, Mrs. J. S. Martin, Mrs. Frank Baldwin Wesson, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

—Locke Richardson's Recital.—The ballroom at the Waldorf was well filled yesterday afternoon by a fashionable audience, which had gathered to hear Locke Richardson give the first of his series of six recitations. The programme consisted of selections from "Macbeth." Mr. Richardson's rendering of the various passages was very skillful, that one including the scene between Macbeth and the three witches being probably the best. His next recitation, on March 12, will be Dickens's "A Christmas Carol." Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Richard Colgate, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. W. G. Dominick, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Louis Fitzgera. Mrs. Alfred Hoyt, Miss Carrie White, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, and Mrs. George G. Wheelock.

—The Amusement Club.—The Amusement Club held its first meeting for this season last night at the home of Mrs. John C. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street, who organized the club one year ago. Miss Jean Wilson gave a monologue called "Sandy Hook," written by Charles Barnard, author of "The County Fair" and other plays. There were four scenes to the monologue, which was enacted on a stage erected at the southern end of the music room, which was prettily decorated with flowers. Miss Elizabeth Patterson, a protégé of Mme. Melba's and a pupil of Marchesi, sang between the several acts. There were about fifty guests present in addition to the half hundred members of the club. The other four patronesses of the club, Mrs. E. L. Short, Mrs. Theodore Scarborough, Mrs. John M. Bowers, and Mrs. Muhlenburg, will each give an entertainment on the Tuesdays during Lent.

—Miss Beaston's Lectures.—The first of a course of six lectures on "The French Revolution" to be delivered on Tuesdays during Lent was given yesterday by Miss Beaston of Philadelphia at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, 528 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. John M. Judge gave a very lucid outline of city and State politics, and expressed her opinion on the subject. Miss Martha Beckel read a paper on German music. Mrs. Lyman Fiske spoke about street cleaning, and Mrs. Daniel Goldschmidt spoke on current art topics. Others who joined in the discussion of the papers were Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Frank Northrop, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Arthur Root, Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, and Miss Constance Gibbons.

—Dinners and Receptions Yesterday.—A large dinner party was given yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of 25 Madison Square North to the Earl of Caithness. Dinners were also given by Mrs. W. Watts Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue and by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. John T. Hall entertained the Card Club at her home, 5 West Thirty-sixth Street, last evening. Mrs. Charles Nelson, 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, gave a musicale. Among the receptions were those of Miss Martha W. Beckel of 40 East Sixty-fifth Street and Mrs. Edward Perry of 612 Fifth Avenue.

VETERANS ARE NO LONGER EXEMPT

Corporation Counsel Scott Says They Must Pass Examination for Places.

Corporation Counsel Scott rendered an opinion yesterday that, by reason of a recent change in the civil service laws, veterans will not be exempt from examination in the future.

All veterans will henceforth be appointed from eligible lists, but some courtesies will be extended to them in the way of priority of appointment.

An Attorney's License Revoked.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The rule to show cause why ex-Assemblyman John Harris of Camden should not be disbarred from practicing in the courts of this State was made absolute by the Supreme Court to-day. His license as an attorney was revoked. Harris has been convicted of embezzlement, and for a time was a fugitive from justice.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"A SOLEMN CONTRACT VIOLATED"

That Is the Way Dr. Parkhurst Describes the Presbyterv's Action Regarding the Sea and Land Church.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was a very much disturbed man yesterday when he spoke of the treatment he had received at the hands of the New-York Presbytery relative to the matter of the sale of the Church of the Sea and Land, at Market and Henry Streets.

When he was seen at his house by a reporter for The New-York Times last night, Dr. Parkhurst dictated the following statement:

"This matter does not need a long explanation. The Presbytery of New-York and the Madison Square Church entered into an agreement last year by which my church should associate itself with the Church of the Sea and Land in mission work at Market and Henry Streets. We entered into the agreement only with the understanding that if our efforts were successful an arrangement would be made by which a longer term of co-operation should be effected.

"The clause of the agreement which has been broken is as follows: 'That this arrangement is made with the expectation of its continuance for a further period should its first year's working be successful.'

"A few weeks ago the Presbytery decided that the property of the Church of the Sea and Land should be sold. This step was taken without the slightest conference with the Session of the Madison Square Church. It was a deliberate, cold-blooded violation of a solemn contract, and was also an act which, if it had been committed on Wall Street, would have furnished the clerical members of the Presbytery with material that they would have considered splendid for homiletical exploitation.

"In this act the Presbytery dealt with the Session of Madison Square Church in a way and with a disregard of solemn Christian pledge such as no individual member of the Presbytery would have ventured or would have dared to practice upon an individual member of the Session of Madison Square Church. It is very much easier to be Calvinistic than it is to be observant of the simple principles of everyday rectitude."

The action of the Presbytery which has so stirred Dr. Parkhurst was taken in order to satisfy the mortgage on the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Robinson's New-York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. Dr. Parkhurst protested at the meeting at which the action was taken, and he said yesterday that he did not know what action the Trustees of his church would take in the matter.

J. A. SLEICHER FOR SUPERVISOR

HE IS TO BE NAMED AS SUCCESSOR TO WILLIAM J. K. KENNY.

He Will Come into an Office That Has Been Brought to Perfection by the Retiring Chief.

Supervisor of the City Record William J. K. Kenny is to be succeeded in office by John A. Sleicher. This place is filled by the Board of City Record, which is made up of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel. They have decided to elect Mr. Sleicher in Mr. Kenny's place, and the change will be made next Monday. The Supervisor is always recommended for appointment by the Mayor.

Mr. Sleicher has been for years prominently identified with Republican politics in Albany. He was editor of The Albany Evening Journal before W. J. Arkell sold it to William Barnes, Jr.'s Company. After that he was editor of Frank Leslie's, and then he became editor of The Mail and Express, with which paper he severed his connection last Saturday.

He still retains his residence in Albany, and voted there at the last election. Prior to the last Republican State Convention he was the anti-Platt candidate for member of the Republican State Committee from Albany, but was defeated by William Barnes, Jr., the Platt candidate. Mr. Sleicher lives, when in this city, at the Gilsey House.

He was formerly a member of the State Civil Service Commission.

W. J. K. Kenny was appointed Supervisor of the City Record, on Mayor Grant's recommendation, in September, 1889, to succeed William G. McLaughlin, who had served only a few months. Succeeding as he did to an office that had been conducted in very primitive fashion by Thomas Costigan and McLaughlin, Mr. Kenny found the office in a state bordering on chaos. There was no system, no uniformity, no possibility hardly of determining anything about the work of the bureau. The criticism of wastefulness had frequently been made against it.

Everything was in topsey-turvey condition when Mr. Kenny took hold, and there is not an official connected with the City Government now who will not concede the fact that the City Record Bureau is in the very best possible order.

Mr. Kenny very soon after his appointment established order and method out of the chaos he found. He established a system of bookkeeping, and not so much as a pencil sharpener goes out of his office without being accounted for. All wastefulness was put an end to. Economy in every direction enabled Mr. Kenny to conduct his bureau with better advantage to the city and at a less cost than any of his predecessors.

During Mr. Kenny's term of office a large amount of additional expense has been entailed upon this bureau by reason of the establishment of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the Department of Buildings, the Bureau of Street Openings, and the addition of the Sheriff's office to the Supervisor's list of offices to which stationery supplies are furnished. The natural growth of the other departments, like the Street Cleaning Department, has also added to the increase in expenses, but despite these increases Mr. Kenny has conducted the office for an equal, if not a less amount, than his predecessors conducted it.

The average annual expenditure during Mr. Kenny's administration, all the increases spoken of included for one year, was no greater than the expenditure in Mr. Costigan's last year. Under the other Supervisors the office was under constant criticism. In all the flaying that Tammany got prior to its defeat there was no criticism whatever of the conduct of Mr. Kenny's bureau. It was Mr. Kenny who, in 1890, did most of the work in the attack which was made on Charles H. Murray's (now Police Commissioner) enumeration of the inhabitants of this city in the last Federal census. He went to Washington and had a famous tilt over the books with Secretary Noble of the Interior. He subsequently tabulated the police census, which was taken at Mayor Grant's suggestion.

When he entered upon his duties as Supervisor the income from The City Record, the official journal of the city, was about $1,800 per year. For last year Mr. Kenny turned more than $3,600 from this sourse into the city treasury.

STREET-CLEANERS' PLOT

Col. Waring's Deputy Blames Tammany for Organized Shirkers.

GUILTY ONES, HE SAYS, MUST GO

More Than a Hundred Under Suspicion of Trying to Cripple the Department—Two Discharges Yesterday.

Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Moore is convinced that he has discovered a plot on the part of Tammany employes in the service of the Street-Cleaning Department to cripple the efforts of Col. Waring to clean the streets by neglecting their work, and thus cast odium on the department.

As a result of this discovery Deputy Moore will recommend the immediate dismissal of the incriminated men, and the dismissals may number over a hundred.

In explaining the matter yesterday, Deputy Moore said: "We received some days ago, from a source which we regard as absolutely reliable, information that the word had been passed among the employes of the department, through Tammany Hall, that the streets should be neglected as much as possible in order to bring discredit upon Col. Waring's administration.

"I had a talk with the Mayor about this matter Monday, and the Mayor agreed with me that it would be unsafe to keep in the employ of the city men who would be guilty of such conduct. The matter is now no longer a suspicion. I have personally investigated the charge, and I can say that it is true. I had suspicions from the time I came into the department, and I judged from conversations I overheard that a plot was on foot among the Tammany hold-overs. It was easy to tell the politics of the men by the way they did their work.

"I informed Col. Waring of my suspicions, and he immediately put detectives at work. They reported Monday that it was true that a plot was on foot. I made a tour of investigation all over the city Monday night and saw enough to convince me of the truth of the report. I found that the Tammany men who were scattered all over the city were invariably neglecting their work or doing it in a slipshod way. It looked to me like intentional apathy. I shall make a full report to Col. Waring of what I discovered and shall recommend a large number of men for dismissal.

"They will be dismissed just as soon as men can be secured to do their work. The men marked for dismissal range from sweepers up to section foremen. No man under suspicion will be retained.

"It is my belief, from the investigations I have made, that we can clean the streets by the expenditure of a sum of money within the appropriation of $2,000,000, but to do this work and do it well we must have honest and loyal employes."

Assistant Dump Inspector James F. Martin and District Superintendent John McCormack were dismissed yesterday by Col. Waring. The charges against these men were inefficiency and intentional apathy. Martin refused to get a dump in readiness when ordered, and McCormack was charged with a general indisposition to work. Col. Waring would not talk about the politics of the dismissed employes, but it is believed that he suspects them of being Tammany adherents.

A committee consisting of John D. Dickinson, George W. Waters, and James D. Lee, representing the extra cleaners employed recently by Col. Waring, called at the Mayor's office yesterday.

They complained that they had not yet been paid for their work. The Controller, they said, promised to pay them as soon as he received the pay rolls from the Street-Cleaning Department, and they insisted that the reason they had been kept so long out of their earnings was the inefficiency of the clerical force of the Street-Cleaning Bureau. The committee left a letter of complaint for the Mayor.

Michael Calligan of 676 Second Avenue, foreman of a gang of street cleaners, was brought before Justice McMahon at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with having defrauded three of the gang by drawing their pay, $6 each. It appeared that when the men went to draw their money they were informed that it had already been drawn, but there was no evidence to show that Calligan had anything to do with it. He was paroled for examination to-day.

STORMY SCENES AT THE JOHNSON TRIAL

Ex-Gov. Waller Insulted by Mrs. Johnson's Husband.

NORWICH, Conn., March 5.—In the trial of the case for the appointment of a conservator for Mrs. Mary T. Johnson this afternoon Joseph W. Ross of New-York, nephew of Mrs. Johnson, testified that he never noticed any enfeeblement or impairment of his aunt's mind.

Mrs. Amanda Farlin of Chicago, daughter of Tuthill King and sister of Mrs. Johnson, testified that Mrs. Johnson received only $68,505.88 cash from her father's estate. She stated that she believed her sister's judgment was unimpaired, as she often commissioned her to make large purchases for her. Mrs. Farlin said she never heard of Mr. Johnson paying a bill in his life.

Mrs. Farlin created quite a storm by stating that in December, 1892, Mr. Johnson met his wife in a hotel in New-York, and threatened her life. This evidence was objected to, and ex-Gov. Waller was arguing to the court, when Mr. Johnson interrupted him with the ejaculation: "You lie!"

The Governor replied: "Don't tell me I lie, Mr. Johnson, for you might make yourself offensive."

Mrs. Farlin then resumed her testimony, and said Johnson struck his wife and brandished a loaded pistol at the time mentioned.

Want Extra Pay for the Danger.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 5.—Between fifty and seventy-five riveters and rivet heaters employed upon the big gasometer of the East River Gas Company, in Ravenswood, went out on strike this morning.

The riveters have been getting $2.50 a day and their helpers $1.75. They want an increase of 25 cents a day all around. The men have to work on top of the gasometer guide frame, which is 205 feet high, and they claim they should be paid extra, considering the danger attached to their work. The contractors decline to meet the desired advance, and the men declare they will not return to work unless they receive it.

The gasometer is the second largest in the world. The first guide frame put up over the gasometer was blown down by a heavy gale of wind when it was partly completed, and this adds to the fear felt by the men in working on the present structure.

Broad merchandising like ours means bountiful stocks of all men's and boys' wearables, which means that you can almost always find here what you need.

Clothing, furnishings, hats, shoes for winter or spring—and your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

POLICE HAVE HAD HIM OFTEN

OSCAR AMAN, ONE OF THE CLEVEREST OF "FLIM-FLAMMERS"

Now Charged with Swindling an Eighth Avenue Business Man—His Headquarters Record.

Oscar Aman, who is also known as Oscar Raymond, and "Dutch Oscar," an expert "flim-flam" operator who is well known to the police, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having been concerned in swindling James F. Bragg, a real estate dealer at 218 Eighth Avenue.

A stranger entered Bragg's office Monday morning and asked him to accommodate him with a twenty-dollar bill for small bills, as he wanted to send the money by mail. Mr. Bragg did not have a twenty-dollar bill, but gave to the stranger two ten-dollar bills, and received a bundle of small bills. The stranger apparently placed the two ten-dollar bills in an envelope and sealed it.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bragg had counted the bills which had been given to him by the stranger and found that he had only $19. He called the attention of the stranger to the fact, and the latter took the bills and convinced himself that there was only $19. He searched his pockets, but failed to find the missing dollar. He then threw the envelope on the desk and started out with his money, telling Mr. Bragg that he would be back in a few minutes with the other dollar. As the stranger left the store in a hurry, Mr. Bragg tore the envelope open and found it was empty. He started in pursuit, but was stopped in the doorway by another stranger, who wanted to get a two-cent stamp. The second stranger was a confederate of the first swindler, and he detained Mr. Bragg long enough to allow the other man to escape.

The confederate was detained by Mr. Bragg and a friend, and, seeing that he was fairly caught, he offered to Mr. Bragg a gold watch to square the matter. Mr. Bragg would not accept the watch, and the stranger said that if the real estate dealer would accompany him to the liquor store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street he would get his money back. Mr. Bragg recovered his money. Then he reported the case to the police, and the swindler, Aman, was arrested Monday night.

Aman's record is given by a Central Office detective as follows:

"The man's right name is Aman. He comes from a very good family in St. Louis, and his family usually help him out of most of his scrapes. The fellow is without question one of the best 'flim-flammers' in the country. He was first heard of by the police in 1884, when he came on from the West with a man named 'Jack' Hanrahan and a woman. They worked their way through this State 'flim-flamming' and then went up into Canada. There they separated, Hanrahan coming back to this country, and Aman staying in Canada. He got in with some very clever thieves there, and, getting hold of a lot of old bank bills, the proceeds of a robbery committed some ten years before, he went around the country passing them. He was arrested and tried. He got seven years in the Kingston Penitentiary.

"Aman, with a lot of others who were working in the bakeshop of the penitentiary, put up a job, Dec. 24, 1886, to assault the keeper and get away. The plan was to hit him in the face with some hot pies they were baking for Christmas, and while he was blinded and burned, to get away. The men knocked the keeper down and got away.

"There were eight of them, and they stole a skiff and started to row across the river to the United States. There were too many in the boat, however, so Aman with three others, took two of the men and threw them into the river. The two swam back and were taken into custody. The others got away.

"Aman was arrested next in Albany, where he, with Sam Jenkins, and 'Tony' Lewis, was arrested for 'flim-flamming.' Their property was taken from them and locked up in the police station house. That night the place was robbed, and it was always thought that in some way Aman had done it, although he was found in his cell the next morning. He got a year and $500 fine in Albany. He would not pay the fine and served out the 500 days, as well as the year.

"A little over a year ago he was arrested in this city for 'flim-flamming' the ticket agents on the Sixth Avenue elevated road with five-dollar bills. He would not have been caught, only he got drunk and tried the game on the same man twice in the same day."

Aman was held, without bail, for examination.

NAT GOODWIN HAD VERTIGO

Had to Stop Playing in the Park Theatre After the First Act.

A large audience which gathered last evening in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, to witness Nat C. Goodwin and his company in "The Gilded Fool" was greatly disappointed because the star was indisposed.

When the curtain was rung down on the first act Col. Sinn explained that Mr. Goodwin had a severe attack of vertigo, and that the play would not be continued.

Those who wished, he said, could get their money from the box office. There were murmurs of dissent, but the majority of the audience took a philosophical view of the situation, and cashed their checks. Col. Sinn said Mr. Goodwin would positively appear at the matinee performance to-day and this evening.

COMING EVENTS.

—Address on "Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, recently of Palestine, Central Presbyterian Church, this evening.

—Lenten organ recital by William S. Chester, St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, this afternoon, 4 o'clock.

—President Gunton's free lecture, "Influences That Increase Wages," 34 Union Square, to-night.

—Architectural League monthly meeting and dinner, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, this evening.

—Kings County Political Equality League banquet, Union League Club, Brooklyn, this evening.

—Meeting in interest of Barnard College, 32 Park Avenue, to-day, 4 P. M.

CURTAINS

For Spring and Summer.

For the spring season 1895, we have an unusually choice collection of French and Swiss Lace Curtains, embracing all leading styles and many high class novelties.

Special attention has been given to Swiss made Muslin Curtains, ranging from $1.50 to $15.00 per pair. Muslin by the yard in great variety of patterns.

For spring and summer, several lines of Fancy Colored Curtains, full size, at $2.00 and $2.75 per pair.

By a very advantageous purchase, we are enabled to offer, for this week, Irish Point Lace Curtains at lower prices than ever before. The entire lot will be closed out at $3.50 to $18.50 per pair; actual value $5.00 to $27.50.

Orders for Re-upholstering Furniture, Bedding and Shades promptly executed.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CANNOT USE BRIDGE RECEIPTS

Mayor Schieren Will Prepare a Bill Authorizing the Spending of $240,000 for the Terminals.

President James Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, who thought that the receipts from the bridge might be used to pay for the new terminal improvements, was surprised yesterday when he received the following letter from City Controller Palmer of Brooklyn:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th ult. relating to the application for using certain moneys received by the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge from tolls, &c., for the completion of the terminal, is at hand, and contents noted. In reply I would say that I have carefully examined the law in relation thereto, and am of the opinion that I have no power to authorize the retention and expenditure of the funds for the purpose of completing the terminal of the bridge. I shall, under the circumstances, have to decline to acquiesce in the suggestion contained in your letter. I notice in your statement of the financial condition of the bridge for the month of January that you have on hand $220,095.25. As the law allows the retention of only $100,000, I would thank you to inform me why Brooklyn's share is not paid over to the City Treasurer. Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. PALMER, Controller.

President Howell says he withheld the extra $120,000 from the City Treasurer pending the Controller's decision, and will turn it over to him without further delay.

Mayor Schieren said yesterday that he would prepare a bill authorizing an expenditure of $240,000 for the bridge terminals, and giving Brooklyn permission to issue bonds to the amount of $160,000 of the money, New-York to raise the other third.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Langtry's New Company.—The company engaged by Mrs. Langtry for the production of "Gossip" at Palmer's Theatre next Monday night includes Eben Plympton, James W. Pigott, C. J. Richman, W. T. Lovell, Thomas Williamson, Mr. Currier, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Effie Shannon, Eleanor Barry, and Miss Burton. "Gossip" is a four-act comedy of American social life, its scenes being laid on the seashore and in a château at Trouville. That a great deal of interest has been aroused in Mrs. Langtry's coming appearance is shown by the unusual demand for seats for the opening performances. Mrs. Langtry is now in the city, personally directing the rehearsals, and a magnificent production is promised, including the display of some very elegant gowns.

—The Stoddard Lectures.—The delivery of seats ordered in advance and the sale of others for the Stoddard lectures will begin at Daly's Theatre to-morrow morning. The advance orders for the course have never been so large as this season, and the lectures never promised to be so interesting. A change has been made in the arrangement of the subjects, so as to have the lecture on "The Passion Play of Oberammergau" delivered during Holy Week. It will be given every day during the week of April 9, and that on "Norway," originally assigned to this time, will be the last of the series, and delivered during the week of April 15.

—Where Is Lady Su?—An amusing incident is related of a recent performance at the Haymarket Theatre, in London. When the curtain went up for the first act of "The Sad Case of Rebellious Susan," Lady Susan was discovered in the middle of the stage. The stage ought to have been empty, so Lady Susan beat a hurried retreat. The first words of the play, as done at the Haymarket, are: "Where is Lady Su?" and the effect on the audience of this interrogation was, naturally, under the circumstances, to cause a roar of laughter which impeded the progress of the play for some time.

—May Have His Own Theatre.—It is said that over 250,000 people have seen Smith and De Koven's comic opera, "Rob Roy," since it began at the Herald Square Theatre the season now so rapidly drawing to an end. The opera is to return here early next season, and it is more than probable that Manager Whitney will then have a contract giving sharing terms to himself, as he will then, unless all signs fail, be the lessee and manager of a New-York Theatre. Negotiations looking to this end have been in progress for a long time and are said now to be very nearly completed.

—To Open the New Montauk.—It has been definitely arranged that the new Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, shall be opened for its first season next September by William H. Crane and his company, probably with the presentation of "His Wife's Father," the comedy which has made such a great hit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this city. Col. Sinn, it is said, has already booked practically the entire season at the new house, most of the stars and combinations being the same that have been with him at the Park Theatre.

—Pacquerette Was Ready to Play.—Blanche Pacquerette, the eccentric French singer, arrived here from Paris on Sunday and walked into Proctor's with her music under her arm, ready to open at once. She was told, however, that her début was not to take place until next Monday, so she left the theatre and started out to see the sights. Pacquerette is new to America. She is taller and thinner than her sister, who made such a stir here two years ago, and who is now playing in Austria.

—"The Girl" Going to London.—London is soon to have an American play that is sure to attract attention. Manager Charles Frohman has just completed arrangements for the presentation at the Adelphi Theatre in that city, April 11, of Belasco and Fyles's romantic military drama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," which will be produced with the same careful attention to detail that characterized its two long runs in this city.

—"Princess Bonnie."—Manager T. Henry French is congratulating himself on the fact that he has secured Willard Spenser's comic opera, "Princess Bonnie," to open the season at the Broadway Theatre next Fall. The opera, which is now being sung in Chicago, has been received with unusual favor by audiences which have not been too kind to theatrical or musical attractions recently.

—Annie Russell in a New Play.—At Hoyt's Theatre on Friday evening "The Foundling" will be preceded by a new one-act play called "Romeo's First Love," with Annie Russell and Nelson Wheatcroft in the cast. "The Foundling" is turning people from the doors in throngs at every performance.

Newark to Have a New Hotel.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The Board of Trade has inaugurated a movement to raise funds for the erection of a hotel in this city, to cost from $400,000 to $500,000.

The scheme is to get business men to pledge the necessary funds. A special committee to secure subscriptions was appointed.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FURNITURE DEPT.

(3d Floor.)

Solid Oak Sidetables,

Carved Oak Top and Drawer, as shown in cut,

4.98.

Solid Oak and Birch Chiffonieres,

Richly carved, bonnet compartments,

11.98;

Formerly 19.00.

Great Variety Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining Furniture, Brass and Iron Beds, and Bedding of all kinds

At Lowest Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The lecturers and local superintendents of the course of "Free Lectures to the People" will have a reunion and dinner on Saturday evening, March 16, at the Windsor Hotel. The dinner is intended as a compliment to Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Superintendent of the course.

—Morris White, who took paris green with suicidal intent at his home, 323 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Monday night, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday.

—The State Board of Health will have a regular meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel in this city next Friday at 11 A. M.

Long Island.

—John W. Harper of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, and Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald of Brooklyn, both of whom have fine Summer homes at Sands Point, have undertaken to repair the steamboat wharf, partly destroyed by the last storm.

—Gustav Johnson, a shoemaker at Patchogue, has declined to pay his village tax, amounting to $6, and the officials have brought suit against him. The shoemaker asserts that the incorporation of the village was not legal. He will fight the case.

—The John Good Cordage Works, in Ravenswood, Long Island City, have been shut down for an indefinite period, throwing a large number of men and women out of employment.

**Yonkers.

Wednesday
March 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GREAT SPAN TO JERSEY

Engineer Cooper's Report Has Been Accepted by the Company.

BIDS MAY BE ASKED FOR NEXT WEEK

Provision for Six Tracks and a Central Span of 3,100 Feet—Viaducts on Both Sides of the River.

The report of Theodore Cooper, the member of the commission of expert bridge engineers appointed by President Cleveland, and who has since been retained by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, was accepted yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company. The Directors present were John B. Kerr, President; Louis Windmüller, Charles A. Smylie, William Bell, William H. Ely, Lorenzo Duncan, John Loughran, Charles H. Swan, Daniel N. Lockwood, and John C. Adams, and Commissioner for the State of New-York Andrew H. Green.

Bids for the contracts for constructing the bridge will be advertised for as soon as the location of the New-York terminus and the union station is fixed upon by the New-York State Commission, which will probably meet next week. In the specifications presented by Mr. Cooper, a suspension bridge, with a central span of 3,100 feet from pierhead to pierhead is provided for. The elevation will be such that the bridge will afford, under any conditions of load or temperature, a clear headway above high water of Spring tides of not less than 150 feet at the centre of the span.

The New-York terminus of the bridge will be at such a point between Fifty-ninth Street and Sixty-ninth Street, this city, as may be approved by the Secretary of War. The bridge will have six standard railroad tracks upon one level.

The general type will be a steel wire suspension bridge, stiffened for moving load by longitudinal girders extending from

North River Bridge, Side View.
Great Span and Viaducts Planned by Mr. Cooper.

tower to tower. The main span only, or that portion between the towers, will be carried by the cables. The side spans, or that portion between the towers and anchorages, will be carried upon viaducts, independent of the cables. The towers will be steel skeleton structures, commencing at an elevation about 50 feet above high water, where the masonry piers end. All the connections must be riveted, and all the bracing must be rigid.

The stiffening trusses will be riveted lattice girders, with multiple systems of diagonal web bracing. They may be made continuous from tower to tower, or they may be made with a central hinge, at the option of the bidder.

The mammoth structure will be proportioned to bear the combined weight of the dead or permanent load, with the varying weight of the passing engines and general traffic. In his presentation of his report, Mr. Cooper said:

"In preparing the general specifications, herewith presented, I have had in view two principal objects: First, a clearly-defined statement of the required capacity and strength of the proposed structure, as upon these points bidders should not be allowed any latitude of variation. Second, allowing bidders as much latitude of design and proportions as is consistent with the first object.

"The main purpose for building this bridge is to get a paying revenue by transferring the traffic of the railroads on the west bank of the Hudson River to the City of New-York. A bridge incapable of satisfying the traffic demands of these railroads could not be a financial success.

"It would be a grave mistake to consider the great expenditure which any structure over the Hudson River would require from any other point of view than for a structure capable of handling any traffic which can be brought to it by these railroads.

"While the transfer of passenger trains may appear, at present, as the most important part of the traffic in sight, it would be very poor policy to neglect consideration of the possible changes, which may occur in regard to the handling of freight upon Manhattan Island at some future time.

"Such a bridge should not be built for the present only, nor should a false economy cause this bridge to be designed and constructed upon the idea of restricting the speed, size, weight, or frequency of the trains.

"You could not afford to tell any of these railroads, by signals or otherwise, that another train cannot be allowed upon the bridge because it was not built strong enough.

"The specifications are, therefore, drawn to rule out any plans which may be presented as cheap structures, from their being less capable or weaker structures for your purpose.

"In selecting the kind of wire to be used, I have been governed by the desire to obtain the largest practicable wire of great strength that could readily be obtained from the larger existing wire manufacturers, without undue cost. The replies received in answer to my inquiries satisfy me that the requirements of the specifications in reference to the wire can be filled by a sufficient number of makers to obtain a desirable competition.

"Under these specifications you should be able to get an active competition for the construction of the proposed bridge from parties not only competent to design such a structure, but capable of executing the contract for the same.

"Your most direct course of procedure is to issue to the great builders and contractors for this class of engineering work a request for plans, accompanied by proposals, under these specifications, for its construction.

"It should be made clear in such request that only plans which are in accordance with the specifications, and which are accompanied by proposals from reputable and responsible bidders, will be considered."

The Treasurer of the company, Mr. Swan, said: "We shall advertise for proposals for a suspension bridge upon the specifications presented by Engineer Cooper. The company will require guaranteed bids, accompanied by a suitable bond, that the work will be finished at the price and within the time called for. The Secretary of War, in his decision as to whether we should build a cantilever or a suspension bridge, said:

"'The final plans for a work of such magnitude would only be adopted after the most extended theoretical and experimental investigations, and the estimated cost would undoubtedly be much reduced by such studies.

"'Assuming the most favorable location and the most competent engineering management, the board believes that $23,000,000 is a reasonable estimate for a six-track railroad suspension bridge 3,200 feet long, and it considers the amount of traffic which such a bridge would accommodate sufficient to warrant the expense of construction.'

"Considering the views of the Secretary of War, the company have been put to heavy expense to find whether practical bridge builders will undertake the construction of a suspension bridge at the price named by him—namely, $23,000 000, in the time (four years) that it would take to construct the cantilever bridge.

"We shall then find whether responsible bridge builders will guarantee the construction of the bridge upon such specifications—a bridge warranted for heavy traffic at high speed for a sum within the estimate made by the Secretary of War. Each bridge builder must make his own plan and present it to the company with his guaranteed bid; the plans must be submitted to the Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York for their approval and the selected one will be filed with the Secretary of War."

GEN. LA GRANGE TAKES OFFICE

The New Fire Commissioner Quickly at Work—The Mayor to Review the St. Patrick's Parade.

Gen. Oscar H. La Grange, whose selection to be a Fire Commissioner was announced in The New-York Times of yesterday, was sworn in by Mayor Strong yesterday forenoon. He succeeds John J. Scannell, and he at once went to the Fire Department to enter upon the duties of his office.

The Mayor announced no further appointments yesterday, but the belief was still strong that ex-Assemblyman James R. Sheffield and Austin E. Ford would be the other Fire Commissioners. In opposition to this there was a story in circulation that Mr. Sheffield would prefer to be counsel to the Fire Department, and that some one else would be selected as a Fire Commissioner.

Edward L. Carey and a delegation of the Ancient Order of Hibernians called on the Mayor yesterday and asked him to review the St. Patrick's Day parade, which will take place Monday, March 18. Mr. Carey remarked that he would not ask that the Irish flag be raised on the City Hall, as the new law forbids it. He said the Hibernians would like to have the Mayor review the parade from his own house, as the procession passes through Fifty-seventh Street.

"I will do so if I can stand on my feet," said the Mayor.

After the delegation had left the Mayor remembered that St. Patrick's Day was not a legal holiday, and that he would have duties to attend to at the City Hall. It is probable, however, that arrangements will be made that will enable the Mayor to review the parade without interfering with his official duties.

Mr. Carey also headed the delegation that called on Mayor Hewitt in 1888 and asked that the Irish flag be hoisted on the City Hall March 17 of that year. Mayor Hewitt told him that no foreign flag would be hoisted on the City Hall while he was Mayor.

The Water Meter Board, composed of the Mayor, the Controller, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, yesterday restored the Thompson water meter to the list of meters that may be used by the city. It was taken off some months ago as a result of a suit for infringement of patent.

Deputy Commissioner of Juror James E. Conner has resigned and will give up his office on March 10. He has been twelve years in the bureau. Patrick H. Dunn, Republican, of the Twenty-third Assembly District, will succeed him. Corporation Counsel Scott has abolished the four clerkships of computers of accounts in the Bureau of Street Openings, to take effect March 15. The clerks who have held these places were John C. Taylor, R. Guy Foster, John E. Daly, and T. A. Finegan. Taylor, Foster, and Daly got $1,200 a year each, and Finegan $900 a year.

ARE PASSING UP THEIR PLATES ALREADY

Connecticut Republicans Thus Early Asking for Congressional Plums.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—A petition was circulated at the Capitol to-day, addressed to "The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, M. C." Assuming that he would be the Speaker of the next National House of Representatives, it asks him to appoint Charles A. Russell, member of Congress from the Third District, a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the new House.

The paper has been signed by Senators Platt and Hawley, Representatives-elect Henry and Hill, and Gov. Coffin, and all the Republican State Senators.

Plunket Greene's Song Recitals.

Mr. Plunket Greene, the popular Irish basso, gave the first of a series of four song recitals yesterday afternoon at Chamber Music Hall. A large audience was present and the applause which was given was probably quite as much an expression of personal esteem as of aesthetic approval. The programme consisted of two antique minne-songs, one by Heinrich of Ofterdingen—better known as Tannhäuser—and the other by Oswald of Wolkenstein, the last of the minnesingers, a fourteenth century song of jolly nature, Schubert's "Nacht und Träume," Jensen's "Alt Heidelberg," Grieg's "Das Alte Lied," Maud Valerie White's "To Mary" and "Crabbed Age and Youth," four old Irish melodies, "My Gentle Harp," "Drink to Her," "Oh, Ye Dead," and "The Zephyrs Blest," and four old English county songs, "Faithful Emma," "I Will Give You the Keys of Heaven," "The Golden Vanity," and "The Crocodile."

It is hardly necessary to go into details about Mr. Greene's singing, for his style is very familiar. His best work yesterday was done in the Tannhäuser lied and "Crabbed Age and Youth." "Alt Heidelberg" would have gone better at a slower tempo. But on the whole it was a very pleasant recital. The next one will be given on March 12.

Coffee in the Mayor's Office.

Mayor Strong has introduced a delightful custom in his office, which promises to become popular. J. Seaver Page called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon. Mr. Strong clapped his hands, and Daniel, the colored attendant, disappeared in the private office.

Soon the aroma of coffee pervaded the room, and Daniel reappeared, carrying on a tray two cups of steaming coffee. The china was delicate, and resembled that in use at fashionable afternoon teas. The coffee was served, and the Mayor and his caller sipped the beverage and talked about subjects of interest.

T. CAMPBELL, CLAIMANT

A Piano Brought Into His Contest for Henry C. Miner's Seat.

SAID TO HAVE 8,000 WITNESSES

Seven of Them Appeared at the Hearing Yesterday, but Vanished at Recess—The Hearing Adjourned.

The first hearing in the contested election case of Timothy J. Campbell against Henry C. Miner was begun yesterday in the office of ex-Congressman John J. Adams, 320 Broadway.

Mr. Miner was declared elected Congressman from the Ninth Congressional District. Mr. Campbell was, it was rumored, going to bring 8,000 witnesses before Notary Public Frank A. Spencer to prove his allegations of bribery, fraud, illegal voting, and intimidation at the election.

Mr. Campbell was represented by Lawyer Howard P. Okie, while Controller Ashbel P. Fitch looked after the interest of Mr. Miner. There was a big crowd in the corridors leading to the office, but there was considerable delay in beginning the case. First of all, there was no Bible to be found, although the office was searched high and low, and then the typewriter machine refused to obey orders.

The lawyers had a long discussion as to the better way of recording the testimony—whether by a typewritist or a stenographer. Mr. Fitch thought a stenographer would be the better. Lawyer Okie brought in a young woman typewritist, and there was no further discussion about the matter.

The Bible and a new typewriter machine were also found, and everything began to go smoothly. The first witness was Samuel Landau of 145 East Broadway. He said he was a managing collector for an association of physicians and surgeons. He is also a member of the Argyle Club.

In reply to a question, Mr. Landau said he did not vote at the last election.

He was then asked if Mr. Miner had not promised to give a piano to the Argyle Club if he were elected.

"I heard a rumor of such a promise," Mr. Landau replied.

"Did you not tell Mr. Maurice Goldwater that if his club would support Mr. Miner he would present it with a piano?"

The witness paused a moment, and then said, slowly, "I don't remember."

Mr. Landau stated that there was a hired piano at the club after election. Mr. Fitch laughed at the testimony of this witness until he grew purple in the face.

"I don't see," said he, "what a hired piano has to do with Mr. Miner's election." He did not cross-examine the witness.

Herman Kirschenbaum of 58 Sheriff Street, a conductor for the Metropolitan Traction Company, was asked by Lawyer Okie to what political party he belonged.

"I decline to answer," he replied.

"On what grounds do you decline to answer?"

"I decline to answer," was the only reply Kirschenbaum made.

There was a laugh at this. Notary Spencer told the witness to answer the question. Kirschenbaum again declined, and Mr. Fitch objected to this line of examination.

"Such questions," said he, "interfere with the secrecy of the ballot and ought not to be asked."

Lawyer Okie became a trifle excited.

"You think you are still in Congress," said he. "Why, a Police Commissioner declares his politics before he is elected."

Mr. Fitch laughed again heartily, and said he hoped Mr. Okie would get to Congress some day.

The witness stated that he signed a statement in the Oriental Club containing a reference to a Mr. Simpson.

"Did you ever say that you received $40 from 'Shiner' Simpson of 37 Attorney Street, with the understanding of getting votes for Miner and Grant in the last election?" he was asked.

"I don't propose," replied Kirschenbaum, "to give evidence against myself."

Recess was then taken. After recess not a single witness was to be found. Lawyer Okie looked around, but could not discover one of the seven witnesses whom he had subpoenaed. He then asked for an adjournment. Mr. Fitch opposed this, saying he was ready to go right ahead.

An adjournment was, however, granted until March 12 at 11 A. M.

Walsh Says He Will Be Generous.

The hearing of evidence in connection with the contest in the Eighth Congressional District, in which W. Murray Mitchell, the Good Government candidate, is the contestant and James J. Walsh the declared Congressman, which was to have been resumed yesterday by Notary Public Hoar at 44 Pine Street, was adjourned by mutual consent until noon to-day.

Congress usually allows $2,000 to each side in such a contest—to the contestant provisionally, it being necessary for him to satisfy the House that his contest was bona fide. Walsh says Mitchell is not a bad fellow, and that he will recommend that he gets the $2,000 for his trouble in eliciting nothing.

WANTS A MILITARY POLICE ORGANIZATION

Commissioner Martin Thinks It Necessary in Order to Deal with Mobs.

BOSTON, March 5.—Gen. A. P. Martin, Chairman of the Boston Police Commission, at a hearing before the Committee on Cities of the Legislature to-day, said he thought that military organization of the police of the cities would be a great step forward.

"A stand of arms and a Gatling gun should be placed at each station and the police should be drilled in military service," he said. "I see no reason why a police officer should not be drilled as a soldier. It would cost little, and in the case of a riot we should have a body of men on whom we could depend. This is likely to occur at any moment, for there is a great deal of this Anarchistic sentiment in the city to-day."

Talks on Everyday Affairs.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, has accepted an invitation to conduct a series of nine studies along the line of every-day affairs and relations, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at the rooms of the association on Thursday evenings, beginning to-morrow.

Each topic will be opened by Dr. Abbott, to be followed by an interchange of views and the asking of questions. All young men will be welcomed.

An Old Deputy Removed.

Another old-time attaché of the Sheriff's office stepped out yesterday to make room for one of the appointees under the new administration. Sheriff Tamsen has chosen Hugh Whoriskey of East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to be Deputy Sheriff, in place of Peter McGinness, who was in the Sheriff's office twenty-five years.

Whoriskey is said to belong to the Republican organization of the district. He gave bonds in $25,000 and entered upon his duties The salary is $2,500 per year.

CHANGES IN RAPID TRANSIT

Modified Plans and Amendments to the Law to be Made Known at a Public Meeting To-day.

The Rapid-Transit Commission held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Messrs. Orr, Steinway, Starin, Low, Claflin, and Inman were present.

This was the first meeting that Commissioner Claflin has attended within two months. He has been absent from the city for some time, and when he entered the meeting room he was cordially greeted by his colleagues. Besides the Commissioners, William B. Parsons, the commission's engineer, and Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the commission were at the meeting.

The session lasted from 2 to 5:30 o'clock, and when the Commissioners adjourned it was announced that the entire time of the meeting was devoted to an informal discussion of the many amendments to the Rapid-Transit act, which have been submitted by counsel, and also certain changes in the general plan of construction recommended by Engineer Parsons. The amendments and changes will be put into shape as determined upon by the Commissioners, and will be announced at a public meeting, which will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Mayor and the Controller are expected to attend this meeting.

The amendments of the Rapid-Transit act as agreed upon give increased powers to the commission, and extend its scope. After being finally adopted by the commission, they will be submitted to the Legislature for approval. There are said to be over fifty amendments to the act.

The nature of the changes in the general plan of construction was not disclosed yesterday, but will be fully presented at the meeting to-day.

POLICE TO TAKE THE CENSUS

To Co-operate with the Board of Health—Books for the Work Are Now Being Prepared.

A census of the city is to be taken by the Police Department. The Police Commissioners so decided at their meeting yesterday, when they considered in secret session the following letter from Mayor Strong:

The Hon. John J. Martin, President Board of Police, New-York City:

Dear Sir: The Board of Health passed a resolution at its last session recommending that a complete and as nearly perfect as possible census should be taken of the population of New-York City, and, believing it to be to the interest of the City of New-York that the resolution should be complied with, I suggest that your board make all the necessary arrangements to carry out the resolution of the Board of Health.

I have asked The City Record to print a sufficient number of books for you to distribute to your force in the different election districts, and they will be completed and ready for distribution by the 20th inst. I trust your board will make all arrangements by that time so that not later than the 25th of this month your force will be in readiness to commence taking the census.

These books, when completed by your force, will be delivered to the Health Department and it will compite the balance of the work. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted to Inspector Williams. This will be his regular vacation.

Commissioner Andrews's resolutions abolishing the police inspection districts and giving more power to the Superintendent were not taken up, because of the absence of Commissioner Murray, who is still confined to his home by illness.

PRAISE FOR PATRICK CAMPBELL

This Is a Time When Rufus L. Scott Finds that He Has to Expresss Himself Forcibly.

Ex-Alderman Rufus L. Scott of Brooklyn sent the following letter to ex-Police Superintendent Patrick Campbell on Monday, and it was made public yesterday:

New-York, March 4, 1895.

Mr. Campbell:

Dear Sir: There are times when a man can't help expressing his mind, even though such expression may seem intrusive. The present is such a time.

The people of Brooklyn have ever looked upon you as a model officer and to-day their hearts are warmer toward you than ever before. They feel that the attempt of your incidental and recordless superiors to shoulder upon you their own maudlin, vacillating, and boyish conduct during the strike is simply damnable. We are comforted, however, in the fact that your silence, coupled with a long and noble record, will ever speak louder than their brief and childish exhibition of themselves. Very truly, RUFUS L. SCOTT.

Ex-Superintendent Campbell was much pleased with Mr. Scott's commendation.

Police Commissioner Welles did not appear to sympathize with Mr. Scott's sentiments.

OFFICIAL ACTS OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Sons of Naval Officers Appointed Cadets at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President, before leaving Washington to-day filled the five vacancies among cadets at large at the Naval Academy by the following appointments:

John C. Beaumont of Hagerstown, Md., son of the late Rear Admiral Beaumont; Richard M. Cutts of California, son of the late Commander Cutts; Alfred W. Johnson of the District of Columbia, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip Johnson; Harry E. Lackey of Clifton Station, Virginia, son of the late Chief Engineer Lackey, and George R. White of Philadelphia, son of the late Commodore George B. White.

As alternates in case any of the above appointees fail, the following were named: P. M. O'Reilly, son of Dr. O'Reilly, of the army, now cruising on the Violet with the President; A. E. Watson, son of Commander Watson of the Ranger; S. B. Thomas, son of Commander Thomas of the Bennington, and Joseph K. Taussig, son of Lieut. Commander Taussig of the Atlanta.

The President has commuted to three months' actual imprisonment the sentence of six months imposed upon Harry Ragen, in Ohio, for impersonating a United States officer, and denied an application for clemency in the case of Dr. A. B. Johnson, sentenced in Missouri to four years' imprisonment for making false affidavit in a pension case.

The Katahdin's Trial Trip.

BOSTON, March 5.—The Ammen ram Katahdin will not be given its trial trip until the last of May or the first week in June. The ram is still in the dry dock at the navy yard, and as soon as the work here is completed she will be taken back to Bath, Me., where her drainage and plumbing work will be done, and the vessel receive her final coat of paint. After all of the necessary work is performed at Bath, word will be sent to the Secretary of the Navy, and a day will be appointed for the trial trip. Meanwhile the ram will be steamed into Long Island Sound.

Decrease in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Treasury statement of circulation for February shows a decrease for the month of $39,122,958, reducing the aggregate circulation of all kinds of money to $1,574,534,557, a decrease for the year ending March 1 of $116,000,000. The circulation per capita, based on 69,381,000 of population, has been reduced to $22.69.

AMERICAN GOODS ABROAD

An Increasing Flow of Our Manufactured Goods to Foreign Markets.

EXPORT TRADE IN LEATHER GOODS

American Boots and Shoes Competing Successfully with English Goods in Foreign Lands.

A steadily-increasing foreign demand for goods of American manufacture is one of the gratifying signs of the times. In certain branches of home industry the export trade has taken on an extraordinary degree of activity within the last year. This improved condition of affairs is mainly due to two causes. First, the unprecedentedly low cost of the processes of manufacture, and, second, the awakening disposition on the part of American manufacturers to push their goods into foreign markets.

The prevailing cheapness of raw materials, the wonderful rapidity and perfection attained by American machinery, and the characteristic energy and deftness of the average American artisan, enable the factories in this country to turn out staple goods of infinite variety, superior in quality in most cases to similar products of any other country, at a cost much less than ever before known here. In nearly every line of manufactured goods this country is prepared to compete advantageously in the markets of the world with any sister nation.

In the matter of machinery, especially agricultural implements, America has for several years outstripped her rivals in the world's mart, and each succeeding year now sees some staple article of domestic use added to the list of goods manufactured for export in which this country is bound to take, and to keep, the lead. To be sure, the cost of labor in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, and France is much less than it is here, but while the foreign manufacturer enjoys an advantage in the matter of wages, the American manufacturer offsets it by the ingenuity and greater productiveness of his mechanical appliances and the superior activity and vim of his employes.

Within the past few months there has been a perceptible impetus in the export leather trade. Not only has the foreign demand for American sole leather increased, but various kinds of goods manufactured out of leather in this country have been finding new markets abroad. Manufacturers of boots and shoes, for example, have been quick to take advantage of the inviting opportunities offered by the growing markets of South America, South Africa, Australia, and other countries. Where one American maker of boots and shoes gave his attention to foreign trade two years ago, there are now more than a score in the field. Several large New-York houses have taken hold of this question of building up an export trade in a very energetic manner, and their sagacity has already brought them substantial rewards.

A general idea of the extent of this country's export trade in leather may be obtained from the following table of figures taken from the latest report from the United States Treasury Department. The figures show the number of pounds of sole leather exported in the years 1893 and 1894:

To	1893.	1894.
Great Britain	30,310,415	36,800,575
Germany	600,253	796,532
British Australasia	194,867	234,979
Other Asia and Oceanica	698,761	1,217,646
Africa	82,444	92,234
West Indies and Bermuda	81,876	93,165
South America	31,823	18,699
Total	38,610,818	45,748,999

The value in dollars of the sole leather exported was $5,944,573 in 1893, and $6,853,649 in 1894. The aggregate value of other leather goods exported, such as patent and pebbled leathers and manufactured leather articles, added to the value of the sole leather exported gives the following grand totals: For 1893, $13,505,685; for 1894, $14,888,068. This shows an increase in the amount of leather exported of more than $1,300,000 for one year, and it is the opinion of conservative New-York merchants that this trade is just beginning to grow. The expected increase in the export business will probably affect the manufactured leather goods to a greater extent than sole leather.

In 1894 there were 723,517 pairs of American boots and shoes shipped to foreign countries, as against 588,093 pairs in 1893. The total value of last year's shipments was $880,179, and for the previous year $726,210. The foregoing figures represent the results of what was practically a passive policy on the part of the American manufacturers. It is only within the last few months that a determination to reach out for the trade of foreign markets has influenced any number of our manufacturers. The fact that the building up of a profitable export trade involves much time and labor is very generally recognized, but the makers and shippers of boots and shoes have resolved to make the attempt, well satisfied that they are in a position to compete successfully with all comers.

The first steps taken have been the sending of sample cases of boots and shoes to various places where it was thought the introduction of American goods could be most readily effected. Such places were found in Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, South America, and South Africa. The thriving cities and settlements in the last-mentioned country afford a particularly fruitful field for the American drummer. Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, has a population of about 50,000 English-speaking white persons. Many of them live in frame houses, the component parts of which were made in this country, and which were put together with American nails. Durban, the port town of Natal, has a white population of about 20,000, and Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, a population of about 10,000 white people. The white English-speaking population of Cape Town is about 40,000, of Port Elizabeth about 20,000, of Kimberley about 15,000, and of Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, about 15,000. In almost all of these African towns American goods, including boots and shoes, are offered for sale.

In South Africa, as well as in the Central and South American countries, American exporters find a strong bias in favor of English goods. The English manufacturer was the first on the ground, and he naturally captured whatever trade there was. In some places where the English tradesmen have enjoyed a monopoly for several years the people regard the introduction of goods that are not English as an unwelcome innovation or an attempt to impose upon them. This prejudice Americans have been obliged to combat in nearly every foreign town on this continent, as well as in Africa and Australia. That the Americans have invariably succeeded speaks well for their ability, their pluck, and the quality of their goods.

A case of American boots and shoes was shipped from this port to Cape Town, South Africa, some months ago. It was consigned to the energetic representative (an American) of a New-York house, and recently a letter was received from him saying: "The American shoe is a great success—with the American trademark left off. Everything must be of English make here just now. Your shoes are far superior in make and quality to the clumsy English goods, and people here prefer them. They hesitate to buy them, however, because they are not English. I took the American trademark off a few pairs and sold them very quickly. The buyers thought that they were an improved English shoe, and henceforth they will not be satisfied with the real English article. So we have scored one point, although by means of a little unpatriotic deception. It will not be long, however, before American boots and shoes will go here, even with the American label."

One of the difficulties experienced in working up an export trade in any line of goods is in properly gauging the customs and tastes of the communities to which the goods are sent. Some of the first consignments of boots and shoes sent from here to South Africa consisted of light goods suitable for wear in a very warm climate. The samples came back by return steamer with a message that heavy, thick-soled shoes were wanted in that country. The American boot and shoe trade with all foreign countries, as it now stands, is confined to a medium grade of goods. No earnest attempt has as yet been made to introduce the finer grades of boots and shoes into the export trade. That class of business will undoubtedly come later, for the Americans excel in fine footwear. A member of one of the largest boot and shoe houses in this country said to the writer the other day: "This country is from twelve to fifteen years ahead of all other countries in the shoe business. Our improvements lead the world. We have the best machinery and the quickest workmen. Why, compare an English boot and shoe sample case with an American sample case. You will find that the English maker gives you only two different widths and six sizes. The American maker gives six different widths and thirteen sizes.

"Everybody is hopping on Africa just now," said the same speaker. "There is a big trade there, and British, German, Dutch, French, Italian, and American manufacturers are eager to get some of it. Our house turned its attention in that direction about six months ago, and we have sold from $5,000 to $8,000 worth of goods there already, and I think this year will witness a considerable growth of our trade in that direction. We are also pushing our goods in Bermuda and in Central America. One of our agents took a case of samples to a few places in Central America recently and he sent us half a dozen fair-sized orders back by the first steamer. I heard of another New-York boot and shoe salesman who traveled the same route and wrote to his house that he had sold all of his samples, and could have sold $40,000 worth of goods if he had had them on the spot. It is a little hard at first to overcome the prejudice in favor of English goods, but our goods are so much the best that if we can get a few persons in each foreign town to wear them our market is made."

Within the last eighteen months the export trade of another New-York boot and shoe house has increased nearly 100 per cent. A representative of the firm made an experimental trip to the West Indies a few months ago and picked up seven or eight orders in a very short time. He is now on his way to Central America, and has pledged himself to turn in $2,500 worth of orders. This firm began taking serious account of its export business on the 1st of last December. Since then it has had an export trade of not less than $3,000 a month. It started out by sending sample cases of the value of about $40 each to various places where the conditions seemed to be most favorable. Now every steamer brings in orders from those samples ranging from $150 to $200 in amount.

The medium-grade shoe, which is most in demand in this export trade, leaves the American factory at a price ranging from $1 to $1.25. It retails in South America or Africa at about $2 or $2.50. The retail price depends largely upon the number of middlemen through whose hands it passes. If three or four profits have to come out of each shoe, the price to the consumer naturally increases.

There are in the neighborhood of 300 New-York firms now engaged in the export trade.

POCKETS EMPTY WHEN HE AWOKE.

A Chicago Commercial Traveler Drank with Strangers and Knew Nothing More for Some Time.

Frederick Deleran, a traveling salesman employed by P. D. Armour & Co. of Chicago, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against John Correge and Louis Gose, both of 230 West Thirty-second Street, whom he accused of having drugged and robbed him Sunday morning. Deleran came to this city Feb. 1, and went to the Oriental Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, where he has been living ever since.

He went with a friend named Thomas Martin last Saturday night to Kerrigan's saloon, on Broadway, and remained there after his friend left.

Presently he was joined by two men, who said they knew him. All three had a drink, and after that Mr. Deleran remembers nothing.

"I know I was drugged," he said yesterday. "I only had one drink with the two men. Then we went out of Kerrigan's and got into a cab. That is the last thing I can remember.

"I awoke shortly before 8 o'clock Sunday morning. I was in a strange house. I felt awfully sick. I looked through my clothes and found that I had been robbed of everything I had with me. There was a two-hundred-dollar diamond pin, a two-hundred-dollar watch, a gold matchbox worth $50, my railroad ticket to Cincinnati, worth $23, and about $50 in money.

"The house was 230 West Thirty-second Street. I learned that from a groceryman."

Correge and Gose were arrested late Monday night. They were found at 230 West Thirty-second Street, in a room that answered the description by Deleran. The house is said to be a respectable one. The prisoners were remanded until to-day

Passengers for Europe.

The American Line steamship New-York, sailing to-day for Southampton, will have among her saloon pasengers for Southampton Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Joseph M. Bresler, Vice Consul to Hawaii; Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Sir George Errengton and Lady Errengton, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Griscom and Miss Gladys Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt Huntington, Winthrop Rutherford, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Right Rev. Henry McNeal Turner.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the Adriatic for Liverpool are George Earl Alt, J. R. Harris, M. Richardson, and F. H. Sackey.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE SCOURGE IS LIFTED—Nothing left of the Fifty-third Congress but a bad name.

WORK OF THE PRESIDENT—A careful scrutiny of all bills in the closing hours.

NOW A FRENCH COUNTESS—The wedding of Miss Anna Gould to Count de Castellane.

EXTRAVAGANCE RUNS RIOT—Immense appropriations by New-York's Republican Legislature.

ENGLAND'S DREAM UNDONE—A heavy blow at her influence with Russia.

WOMEN TALK ABOUT DRESS—Closing days of the sessions of the National Council of Women.

McKINLEY FOR PRESIDENT—Plans of the anti-Platt men for the national campaign.

MR. BISSELL STEPS DOWN—Congressman Wilson will now be Postmaster General.

A GREAT CANAL PROJECT—To connect the big lakes with the Atlantic by water.

DROWNED TRYING TO SAVE—Eight men on the Amsden rescued by the Suevia.

POPE LEO'S ANNIVERSARY—Eighty-five years of life and seventeen of the Pontificate.

SUPERB MARCH HEAVENS—Sights which will interest the amateur astronomer.

DEPENDS ON IRRIGATION—Successful farming in Nebraska prevented by lack of water.

LOAN ASSOCIATION FACTS—Annual report of the New-York Bank Superintendent.

THE LADY OF THE POOL—The second installment of this thrilling story by Anthony Hope, which will be continued in The New-York Weekly Times of March 13.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Growing and Storing Roots, by Henry Stewart; Varieties of Cows, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

TWO BURNED TO DEATH

The Body of Old Mrs. Kennelty Was Found by Firemen.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DIED ON THE STAIRS

Mrs. Kearns Wanted to Jump—Her Mother Helped to Prevent Her and then Tried to Jump Herself.

A widow and an unknown man were burned to death yesterday. One fire originated in the apartments of John Kearns, a waiter, who, with his wife and four boarders, occupied the fourth floor of 370 Columbus Avenue. It was here that the widow, Mrs. Rose Kennelty, sixty years old, who lived with her son-in-law, Charles Connellan, on the top floor, lost her life.

The first alarm was sent out at 6:45 A. M. The inmates of the house had been aroused, but the stairs were blocked by flames and dense smoke, and they took to the fire escapes.

Directly over the rooms in which the fire started were the sleeping apartments of the Connellans. When the alarm of fire was sounded, Mr. Connellan and his wife went to the front rooms for their two small children, and made their escape by means of the rear fire escape. In their excitement neither thought to look into the old lady's room.

It was not until after the fire had been extinguished and several firemen came across the body of the old woman in her room on the top floor that Mr. and Mrs. Connellan knew of Mrs. Kennelty's death. They believed her to be with some neighbor.

Mrs. Kearns, in whose apartment the fire is said to have started, rushed to the window, and would have leaped out. Her husband, who had succeeded in getting his children to a place of safety, and his mother fought with her for five minutes before they got her to the fire escape. When his wife was safe, Mr. Kearns found that his mother also wanted to jump from the window, and he had a struggle with her in sight of the spectators in the street. He finally got her down stairs in safety.

The frightened tenants were taken from the fire escapes by William Droller and Charles Frommer, butchers in Arnstein's shop on the ground floor of the building. Before the firemen got control of the flames, the roof of 372 Columbus Avenue had caught fire, and was damaged to some extent.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and the damage to the building, which is owned by Pawnbroker McAleenan, of Sixth Avenue, will amount to $25,000.

The unknown man was burned to death in the four-story brick building 298 Avenue A at 1:30 A. M.

Four sisters named Breuer keep a restaurant on the ground floor of the building. The fire started in the kitchen, and almost as soon as it began the flames reached the hallway. The second floor was occupied by Mary, Ernestine, Emma, and Julia Breuer and their servant girl, and the other floors by boarders. Eighteen persons were sleeping in the house, and all but one succeeded in getting out. They had narrow escapes, though, for the woodwork in the halls was as dry as tinder.

The body of the unknown boarder was found burned to a crisp on the stairs. He had apparently tried to reach the roof.

The fire brought about the house a gang of hoodlums, and as one of the Breuer sisters ran out of the burning building with some money and valuable papers in her hand, one of the young roughs snatched them from her and ran away.

Michael Fanning, a driver of a United States mail wagon, who slept on the top floor, was about to leap from the window when an extension ladder was sent up to him. He was taken down, badly burned about the head and body.

The Breuer sisters estimate their losses at $3,000. This amount is covered by a five-thousand-dollar insurance policy, which was stolen by the roughs.

Children playing with matches were responsible for a slight fire in the first floor of the flat owned by Legrand Clark, at 366 West Fifty-eighth Street. The damage was $150.

The firemen had to extinguish another slight blaze on the second floor of a five-story tenement at 316 West Sixty-ninth Street. The fire was in the apartments of John Ferrars, and caused only trivial damage.

The first floor of 104 West Ninety-ninth Street, occupied by Samuel Glass, was damaged $75 by fire, and there was a small fire at 115 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, of which John Coates is the owner.

The second floor of 70 Columbus Avenue was afire about 11 o'clock. It was occupied by Thomas Maher. Three thousand dollars damage was done.

ARREST OF MANAGER HENRY RAPHAEL

Charged with Violating the State Law Relating to Oleomargarine.

Henry Raphael, manager of the Armour Canning Company's establishment at 182 Duane Street, was arraigned before Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the State law by having in his possession oleomargarine colored to look like butter, and of violating the United States law by failing to cancel the stamps on oleomargarine packages after they had been broken.

The complainant in the case was William W. Meeter, State Inspector. Raphael was represented by Tracy, Boardman & Platt,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A War Threatened Between Three Great Coal-Carrying Lines.

AGGRESSIVE DEMAND OF READING

Unless Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Make Concessions Their Coal Will Be Shut Out of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—It developed to-day that a war between three of the leading anthracite coal-carrying roads is brewing. The management of the Reading Company, it was learned, had notified the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Companies that if they do not consent to give the Reading a larger share of through freight rates on coal beginning Monday next, the Reading will refuse to haul coal originating at points on either of the other lines to points south of Bethlehem and East Penn Junction.

If the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Companies will not accede to this demand, the Reading will on Monday place an embargo upon their coal, and as a result no Lehigh or Wilkesbarre coal will be brought to Philadelphia. The dealers who make a specialty of those brands will thenceforth be cut off from their source of supply and will be forced to furnish their customers with coal from the Reading mines. Neither of the companies upon which war has been declared has as yet made any reply to the Reading manifesto, but Presidents Wilbur and Maxwell have conferred upon the subject, and it is not improbable that they will adopt the same policy. The matter will come up for consideration at to-morrow's meeting of the Lehigh Valley Director when the course to be pursued by that company will presumably be finally decided upon.

The trouble between the three companies is of recent growth, and is due more, it is said, to the belief of the Reading that its two competitors are getting a larger share of the business in this city than they are entitled to than to any idea on the Reading's part that the present division of the through rate is inequitable. The general opinion in the coal trade to-day seemed to be that the Reading officials are taking this step in the hope of forcing the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central to abandon this market for a time, and in this they will probably be successful unless the lines affected accept the terms offered them, which would compel them to divert from their own treasuries to that of the Reading a portion of their receipts from the transportation of coal to all points south of Bethlehem and East Penn Junction.

The strength of the Reading's position lies in the fact that every ton of coal marketed in this city by either of the other roads comes to market over the Reading's lines. It is that which enables the latter company to threaten to place an embargo upon the coal of the other roads, the process being the very simple one of withdrawing the joint through tariffs now in operation. Aside from the railroads interested, the people who will chiefly suffer if the threat is carried into effect are the individual coal operators owning mines in the Lehigh and Wyoming mining regions, a large portion of whose product now comes to market via the Reading's lines, and those retail dealers here who make a specialty of dealing in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal.

If the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central decide not to yield to the demand made upon them, and the Reading's threat is carried into effect, the former will doubtless retaliate. It has been suggested that they might make an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad to carry their coal into this city, but there is, of course, an objection to that by reason of the fact that the retail dealers whom they serve are situated at points distant from the Pennsylvania's points of distribution.

Another method of retaliation that might be adopted is the refusal of the Jersey Central to allow the Reading to continue to use the terminal of the former in Jersey City. This would be a serious blow to the Reading, and might be followed up by the cutting of coal prices at all points at which the three companies come into competition.

ATCHISON EARNINGS.

Statement for the Last Seven Months Shows a Decrease of $2,698,885.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1895, shows the gross earnings to be $24,115,303. For the corresponding period the previous year the earnings were $26,814,188, a decrease of $2,698,885. The operating expenses in 1895 were $644,243 less than in the preceding year, or $17,447,954. These figures include the entire system, which, besides the Santa Fé proper, includes the Atlantic and Pacific, the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Colorado Midland.

The Atlantic and Pacific and the Colorado Midland show increased gross earnings as compared with 1894, though the net earnings are slightly decreased on account of the augmented operating expenses. The net earnings of the entire system are $6,667,348, a decrease of over $2,000,000 from those of 1894. The Colorado Midland, which is the most flourishing of the operated lines, notwithstanding the financial depression, has against it a decrease in net earnings of only $5,951. These figures also include expenses of operating the Wichita and Western Road, one-half of which are borne by the St. Louis and San Francisco through joint ownership. Now that the year is closed, an adjustment will be at once made in the income accounts.

A Virginia Enterprise.

RICHMOND, Va., March 5.—E. C. Machen of New-York, President of the Old Dominion Construction Company, called at the office of Col. John Bell Bigger, Clerk of the House of Delegates, yesterday, and obtained a certified copy of the charter of the Chesapeake, Shendun and Western Railroad. He paid the charter fee, amounting to $200, and stated that probably some eight million dollars would be put in Virginia in constructing the road.

The charter of the Chesapeake, Shendun and Western Railroad was granted by the General Assembly at its last session. The corporators are Messrs. Jed Hotchkiss, H. M. Bell, M. Erskine Miller, and J. N. Stubbs. The proposed route of the road is from some point between the Potomac and the York Rivers to the West Virginia line. The capital stock is not to exceed $10,000,000, and organization may be effected when $100,000 of stock shall have been subscribed.

Yale Train Has Not Paid.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—It is announced that unless there are 150 passengers or more on the 9 o'clock train, ("The Yale Special,") from New-York next Sunday evening that train will be discontinued. This train was put on a few weeks ago by the father of a Yale student who guaranteed the running expenses of the train from New-York to this city for a period of six weeks. The train has not paid.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—President R. Curzon Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line has gone to Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of meeting Vice President St. John and discussing with him the boycott which has been declared against the Seaboard by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. The hearing of the application to make the injunction permanent which the Seaboard has obtained against the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis, restraining them from joining the boycott, is set for next Saturday in Atlanta.

—Stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company elected Directors as follows yesterday: Daniel F. Lewis, E. W. Bliss, Felix Campbell, Silas B. Dutcher, John G. Jenkins, Crowell Hadden, Seth L. Keeney, David H. Valentine, John Englis, C. N. Hoagland, Theodore F. Jackson, Charles T. Young, and William Marshall.

—A "prominent railroad man" of Cincinnati is quoted as saying that the boycott placed on the American Railway Union by the General Managers' Association during the Debs strike of last July will be declared off April 1 and the old employes reinstated.

—The annual report of the operation of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company shows gross earnings, $8,695,059; operating expenses, $6,349,-331, and net earnings, $2,346,628. In 1893, the net earnings were $2,653,408.

—W. C. Brown has been elected President of the Union Station Association, in St. Joseph, Mo. A new one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar station is to be erected, to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire.

—Bills have been introduced into the North Carolina Legislature to prevent boycotting by railroads in that State. A fine of $1,000 and forfeiture of the charter of an offending road is the penalty provided.

—The Erie Railway system reports for January an increase of $99,357 in gross earnings as compared with the same month last year; also an increase of $51,537 in net earnings for the same period.

—Experiments are being tried on the New-York Central Road by a private corporation with a new system of lighting railroad trains by electricity. The electric power is taken from the axle.

—W. H. Francisco has been appointed agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Fast Freight Line, with office in San Francisco, to succeed H. C. Bush.

—A. H. Carpenter, Consulting Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is seriously ill at his home, in Milwaukee.

—A meeting will be held in Atlanta, Ga., next Friday, to perfect the organization of the new Southern Passenger Association.

—Chauncey M. Depew, with a small party of friends, made a flying trip to Niagara Falls on Sunday.

—A formal opening of the new line between Phoenix and Prescott will be celebrated this week.

MAGICAL EXPOSITION PROJECTED

Magicians from All Over the World May Compete for Honors.

An enterprise has been started by Canary & Lederer, having for its object the holding of a grand magical exposition in this city during the month of September next. The scheme embodies not only the giving of exhibitions of their skill by the most noted professors of the black art in the world, but the explanation by some of them of certain illusions produced by their rivals.

Should all the professional magicians of the stage enter into this scheme, and expose the tricks of each other, there would be little of mystery left with which to bewilder the public in the future.

Canary & Lederer, however, are very much in earnest about their projected "exposition," and they have already made overtures to Prof. Kellar, De Kolta and Carl Hartz, who are now both in Europe, and Augustus Hartz, who is managing a theatre in Cleveland, Ohio, and who, but a few years ago, was recognized as the leading illusionist in this country.

Among the other novelties proposed as features of the exposition is the Walker illusion, which has been a sensation in Europe for several years, but has never been introduced in this country.

If Prof. Kellar accepts the offer made to him to join in this exposition he may, among other things, expose the shooting act of Prof. Herrmann, in which the latter poses as a target for a number of soldiers with loaded carbines. Prof. Herrmann, who has a number of suits pending against Mr. Lederer, will not be one of the exhibitors.

The plan is to give the exposition in the Metropolitan Opera House, and to have it continue for at least a month.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION FOR LIGHTSHIPS

Experiments Have Been Entirely Satisfactory Thus Far.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is likely that telephone communication will be astablished between the various light vessels and the shore. This is the result of a series of tests which have been going on for some time between Sandy Hook and the neighboring Scotland Light vessel. The experiments have been conducted by Prof. Blake, the electrical expert of the Lighthouse Establishment, and the report which he has sent to the Treasury Department shows that the apparatus and cable have acted satisfactorily.

These light vessels have been more isolated than any of the lighthouses, which were, for the most part, accessible in small boats. There are one or two lights which are unapproachable in stormy weather, but they are not so far away from land as to prevent some sort of communication between those imprisoned at the station and those on shore. It has happened that the light vessel keepers have been without fuel and food on a number of occasions, and accidents are always liable, which might be prevented if there were telephonic communication between these vessels and the land.

The Sandy Hook and Scotland tests have shown that the system is a reliable and economical one, and as soon as possible similar communications will be extended to other light vessels.

THE SHERIFF IS NOW MADE A DEFENDANT

Miss Rogers Seeks to Recover the Frye Judgment from Him.

NEW-HAVEN, March 5.—Sheriff Tomlinson of New-Haven County was this afternoon made defendant in a rather novel action brought against him by the attorneys for Miss Belle Rogers of Chicago, Ill. She claims damages in the sum of $5,000.

Last Summer Miss Rogers sued William H. Fry, Superintendent of the car construction department of the New-York and New-Haven Road, for breach of promise of marriage, and a jury gave her $3,500 damages. Four years' salary was garnisheed, but only one month's pay of $400 was secured. Then his body was attached, and he was forced to go to jail. Later on Fry took the "poor debtor's oath," (that he had not over $17.11 in the world,) and was released from custody.

Fry left for the West a week ago, and the action against the Sheriff is taken to establish the fact that the proceedings leading up to the taking of the oath in question were irregular. Miss Rogers's attorneys will endeavor to show that they were not properly notified as to the place and time where Fry was to take the oath, otherwise strenuous objection would have been made.

Attacked by a Tramp.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 5.—Miss Sloane of Lorraine, while returning home from Elnora last night, was attacked by a tramp, who took from her a pocketbook containing a small sum of money. On the approach of people who had heard Miss Sloane's screams, the tramp fled to the woods. Miss Sloane's arms were severely bruised in the struggle with her assailant.

Died from Self-Inflicted Wounds.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 5.—John Oscar Strong, court crier of Middlesex County, died to-day. Two weeks ago he shot himself in an anteroom of the Court House while suffering from the grip. Since then he had been in the Welts Hospital. He was sixty-three years old, and leaves one daughter.

JOHN O. BACHE MISSING

The Insurance Agent Left the City the Day Several Notes Fell Due—Attachment for $3,775.

An attachment for $3,775 has been obtained by the Western National Bank against John O. Bache, for eight years agent here for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, on the ground that he has departed from the State with the intent to defraud creditors and avoid the service of summons. The attachment was filed in the Sheriff's office yesterday.

At Mr. Bache's office, in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, it was stated yesterday that he had left there last Thursday evening, saying he was going to Boston. Nothing has been heard from him since then, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Six notes made by Mr. Bache became due at the Western National Bank on the day of his departure, but he did not call at the bank or make any provision for the payment of the notes. Three more notes fell due on March 1, and were protested. All the notes were made payable at the Western National Bank, which had discounted them for Mr. Bache between Oct. 25 and Dec. 1, 1894. The nine notes ranged in amounts from $376 to $487 and aggregated $3,775. They were made payable three and four months from date. The makers of these notes are said to be George F. Romer, S. M. Morrison, E. T. Bagley, S. M. Minzesheimer, James P. Irving, John A. Cotter, James Penebrook, Robinson A. Claflin, and William H. Englewood. They were indorsed by John O. Bache and John O. Bache as manager.

The attachment was served at the Garfield Safe Deposit vaults, where Mr. Bache is said to have a box, and late yesterday Carter, Hughes & Dwight, attorneys for the bank, obtained an order permitting the Sheriff to open the box.

Dr. Henry T. Boyle, medical examiner here for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, started with Mr. Bache for Boston Thursday last on the steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line. They chatted together on the steamer during the evening. They retired about 2 o'clock Friday morning, but on reaching their stateroom Mr. Bache said he did not wish to go to bed then, but would go and look up the baggage. As Mr. Bache did not return, Dr. Boyle went and inquired of a deckhand, who said that Mr. Bache had taken another stateroom. Dr. Boyle was unable to learn where the stateroom was and returned to his own room. Dr. Boyle is quoted as saying that on reaching Fall River he inquired and searched high and low for Mr. Bache throughout the steamer, but could find no trace of him.

Dr. Boyle got off the steamer at Fall River, hoping to find Mr. Bache in the town, but after several hours' searching he could not find him or any trace of him.

Mr. Bache's full name is John Owen Bache. He has been connected with the life insurance business in this city for the past fifteen years. He was formerly an Episcopal clergyman here.

TO KEEP WATCH UPON THE STABLES

Board of Health's Resolution Respecting the Removal of Refuse.

At its regular weekly meeting yesterday the Board of Health passed resolutions congratulating Gen. Emmons Clark on his twenty-ninth year as Secretary.

The chief business before the board appertained to the changing of Section 100 of the Sanitary Code. The following amendment was proposed, which will be called up at next week's meeting:

On and after the 1st day of June, 1895, it shall be the duty of every person or persons, company, or coporation keeping a horse or horses, a mule or mules, in any yard or stable in that portion of New-York which is situated south of the Harlem River to cause all manure dropped by such animals to be removed from the floor of such yard or stable at least once in every twenty-four hours, and cause the same to be immediately pressed in bales or barrels within the premises. The pressure required may be applied by placing the manure in a baling press or barrels, and reducing it to at least one-third its original bulk. The baled or barreled manure shall be removed every ten days, or sooner, if required by the Board of Health. It shall not be lawful to remove manure from any stable or premises or to cart the same through the streets of New-York south of the Harlem River without a permit from the Board of Health, and unless the manure is pressed in bales or barrels in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health.

President Wilson has received a number of letters commending the proposed changes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, slowly rising temperature, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA fair, slightly warmer, east to south winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, east to south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, east winds, slightly warmer in northern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, southeast winds, warmer. MISSISSIPPI, fair, southeast winds, warmer in southern portion. LOUISIANA, fair, southeast winds, warmer in east portion. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeast winds, warmer in extreme southeast, and cooler in extreme northwest portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, north winds, shifting to east, slightly colder. ARKANSAS, fair, east winds, slightly colder in northwest portion. TENNESSEE, fair, southeast winds, warmer in eastern portion. KENTUCKY, fair, slightly colder in extreme western portion, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, variable winds, slightly colder in extreme southern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, westerly winds, warmer in northern and western portions. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds, warmer in northwest portion. IOWA, fair, winds shifting to southwest, slightly warmer. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA and MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, except local snows in northern portion, west winds, warmer. MONTANA, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen rapidly on the Atlantic coast and slowly in the lake regions and along the Lower Missouri Valley. It has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest and slowly over the Rio Grande Valley. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the central Rocky Mountain districts. It is warmer throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and the extreme Northwest. The weather is generally fair, but light local snows are reported from Kansas, Colorado, and the lake regions. The temperature will rise slowly on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States, with generally fair weather.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and reliable chambermaid, or will assist with other work; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; thoroughly competent; city reference. L. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing, or as maid; good references. Protestant, Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid in Christian family; very neat sewer; willing and obliging; best city references. 769 6th Av., near 44th St. Henges.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid, nursemaid; five years' city references from last employer. M. H., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and wait on lady. Call, from 9 to 11 A. M., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at 50 West 50th St., at present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; well recommended; no cards. 153 East 31st St., McGerry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent and reliable; or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid. 24 West 40th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference. Clarke, 213 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young girl; best city references; willing to assist with other work. 409 Lexington Av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference; willing and obliging. 765 8th Av. H. Donohue.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable woman in private family; best city reference. B. C., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Danish girl to do chamberwork and help in laundry; private family; city references. M. W., 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish woman as chambermaid and to do sewing; best reference. 632 2d Av., near 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A good plain sewer; willing and obliging; city references. 70 Amsterdam Av., Callaghan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid. 24 West 40th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Call, two days, 359 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid in a private family; good references. 222 East 52d St., care of Mrs. Pagésy.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine sewing; understands dressmaking. 357 East 71st St., care of Mrs. Brazde.

Companions.

COMPANION OR TEACHER'S position wanted by a young lady graduated from a first-class seminary, in which she has had nine years' experience as a teacher; the best of references given. N. A. C., Box 100 Times.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent young girl in small family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' personal city references from last place; no cards. M. K., care of Wallace, 208 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable middle-aged woman as cook and laundress or to do general housework in a small family; six years' reference from last place. Address, for two days, M. K., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent German woman; thoroughly understands American and French cuisine; also first-class in bread, cake, tarten, and pastry; understands all creams, iced puddings, fruit and water ices. 310 East 41st St., near 2d Av.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in a private family; would do coarse washing if required, or cooking alone; can give good city reference. 120 West 60th St.; ring Lafferman bell; no cards.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in French, English, and American cooking; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; can serve large dinner and luncheon parties; good references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; good reference; wages, $20. 317 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Bhar.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with washing if required; makes good bread, pastry, and desserts; last employer can be seen. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 38 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By an experienced person as cook; willing to do plain washing; excellent cook and baker; best city reference. M. H., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook; equal to chef; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; personal references. Mrs. Taylor, 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in small private family; understands her business; excellent city reference; wages, $25. A. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing if required; best city reference. D., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches; city or country; best personal reference. Call, two days, at 219 West 32d St., rear house.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-experienced cook and caterer in all kinds of cooking; equal to a man; best city reference. A. G., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference; no cards. 208 East 38th St.; Barker's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a young American woman as most excellent cook and baker and to do coarse washing; is honest and sober. W. B., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—Professed; Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged German as cook and laundress in small private family; city reference. 249 East 56th St., third floor, care of Imbach.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; no objection to small boarding house; capable of all kinds of baking, desserts. Can be seen at present employer's, 149 West 48th St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch young woman as cook; do washing of small family; city or country; best city reference. 205 West 10th St., top bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; a good baker; good reference. 513 West 59th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; daily or weekly; best city reference; city or country. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with laundry; best references; city or country. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook by day or week; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 338 West 24th St., Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English, French, and German cooking; good city reference. 140 East 28th St.; ring McGrath's bell; no cards.

COOK and CATERER.—By first-class cook and caterer for private family; understands cooking in all branches. 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By American girl as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing; two years' reference. 852 2d Av., one flight up.

COOK.—In a private family as a good plain cook; best city reference. Call or address, for two days, 147 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class young German cook; private family; best city references. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; all kinds of cooking; desserts and pastry; best reference. 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; first-class city references. 1 West 36th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; best reference. J. M., Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant girl; good plain cook; excellent bread maker; do coarse washing; one year's best city reference. 344 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook, laundress; private family; reference. 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; best city references. 988 6th Av., 56th St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a young colored woman; city or country. E. Smith, 11 Cornelia St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; plain cook and laundress; good references. 310 East 33th St., care of Ripeley.

COOK.—By young woman; family; first-class cook; steady place; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; best personal city reference. 149 East 57th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; city references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell, east.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook. 110 West 76th St., present employer's.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By trustworthy Protestant woman to go out housecleaning, or to do washing by the day; private family; best city reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent girl; would like three days' work a week; good laundress; would do other work in private family; references. Shiels, 135 West 60th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Englishwoman, work by the day; cooking or laundry work. 106 West 56th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day, or to take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Huln, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; desires engagements in private families; just from leading house; exquisite taste in every detail. Address, by letter, Mrs. W., 303 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; fancy waists, capes, and up-to-date skirts; all latest Parisian designs; $3 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker by day, or permanent as maid; best city references. C., 209 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, a few more customers. J. M., 686 6th Av., store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION to LADY.—By a refined young German lady as governess or companion to lady; good traveler; excellent references. G. J., 444 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of child, or as companion; used to traveling; good packer; best references. O. A., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement as housekeeper, or any position of trust; reference given. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in boarding house, or any kind of work. 413 West 54th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework; no objection to country; god reference; no cards. 343 West 32d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced Swedish girl as second cook or kitchenmaid; city references. 433 West 27th St.; ring Johnson's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; wages, $25; best city references. F. L. A., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; prefers a Jewish family; stylish hairdresser and seamstress; good packer don't object to travel; city reference. P. P., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good lady's maid; to take full charge of wardrobe; good reference; willing to travel. Call, Tuesday, at 411 West 48th St., Strong's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid, lately landed from Paris; good hairdresser, dressmaker; good reference. J. M., care of Mrs. Yeannin, 236 East 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. Marechal, 143 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid or maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best of references. Jeanne, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. Marechal, 143 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as lady's maid; good reference. 248 West 35th St. Mrs. Charpentier's.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German maid as lady's maid and seamstress. Mrs. Hergerts, 100 7th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; good dressmaker; best reference. Janet, 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; accustomed to travel; best city references. N. B., 354 West 56th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID.—By young North German girl as maid, or maid to grown children; good seamstress; excellent references; city or country. Windle, 156 Steuben St., Jersey City.

MAID.—By experienced middle-aged woman; speaks French and English; understands her duties thoroughly; good sailor; best city references. H. M., Box 200 Times.

MAID.—By French person, lately landed, in private family, as maid to grown children. 244 4th Av., first flat; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Swedish woman as first-class laundress by the day; a splendid worker; understands all about cleaning; good city reference. Call or address, to-morrow, till 6, Mrs. Person, 246 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; good city references. 321 East 24tn St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. Reliable, Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class laundress by the day; best city references. Laundress, Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young Irish girl as head laundress in a private family; has thorough experience and good city personal references. A. D., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very reliable middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. E. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 253 West 32d St., Coley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl in private family to assist with the laundrywork. A., 157 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; personal city reference. 214 East 25th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; is fully competent in every respect; can take entire charge of baby; has the best of reference. 347 East 59th St.

INVALID NURSE.—By competent woman as invalid nurse; long experience; terms moderate; best of reference; no objection to short distance in country. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By person speaking French and German as child's nurse or lady's maid; very capable; fond of children; good reference. Miss A. Meyer, care of Mrs. Thomas, Room 207 Hotel Waldorf, New-York City.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a middle-aged, faithful nurse; thoroughly competent in every respect; good seamstress; has lived only with highest families. 11 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German girl as nurse or nursery governess to children not under 3; Christian American family; good reference. 217 East 47th St., care of Mrs. Gebauer; cards.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or govern; plain sewing; best city references. 836 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE or MAID TO CHILDREN OVER FOUR.—By a refined North German from Hanover; teaches German; best references. C. D., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 798 6th Av., third floor; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; bring up on bottle; personal city reference. M. C., 940 3d Av., near 56th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; excellent city reference; last employer can be seen. B. B., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent young American woman as nurse; infant or growing children; excellent reference. M. T. L., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Nova Scotia girl, Protestant, as nurse in private family; thoroughly competent to take charge of infant; first-class city reference. L. M., care Mrs. Creighton, 202 Nassau Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent with infant on bottle; best city reference given; no objection to the country. 218 3d Av.

NURSE.—Take charge of infant or an older child; good seamstress. 34 West 11th St.; basement bell.

NURSE.—By willing young girl as nurse, or to do light housework. 211 East 26th St., second floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French girl as first-class nurse to grown children for traveling; first-class references. Ozide, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman; four years' references; trustworthy; takes entire charge from birth. 715 6th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young girl as nurse and seamstress; best of city references. 130 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; city reference. K. M. D., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and waitress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; with best reference from last place. 159 East 53d St.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced parlormaid and assist with waiting; city references. 117 East 53d St.; Healy's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid and assist with waiting; best reference. 1,106 3d Av., second bell.

PARLORMAID.—As parlormaid; best city reference. M. K., 152 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress by the day, week, or month, or maid to young ladies; understands ladies' and children's dressmaking; good reference. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—First-class; (Taylor system;) misses' and children's clothing a specialty; by day or month; highest reference. S. W., 136 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as seamstress or to do chamberwork and sewing; has never lived out; city or country. T. L., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable German Protestant; is able to assist dressmaker; five years' reference. T., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference; country preferred. M. S. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; best city references. 202 East 22d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; city or country; best city references. 973 3d Av., between 37th and 38th Sts., bakery.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid; neat sewer. 228 East 45th St., first floor.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid. Miss Svenson, 325 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. E. C., Box 183 Times.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best of city reference; city or country. 573 3d Av., between 37th and 38th Sts., bakery.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 112 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By girl

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Moderately Active Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady — Coffee Moderately Active.

Speculation was confined to the local traders, and grain prices were influenced to a great extent by the Western markets, although free buying for foreign account tended to strengthen prices at one time of the day. The business was only fair and mainly in a scalping way, with the close showing a loss and considerable weakness. Provisions were less active and easier, as following the decline in grain. Cotton was dull and a shade lower, through local realizing. Coffee was better and moderately active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58¾@	59
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¼@	33½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	40 @	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.72½@	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.50 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were unsettled, with the West, and moderately active, with the early trading at ¼@⅝c decline; rallying ⅛@¼c on foreign buying; declining ⅜c on easier late cables, weaker West, light clearances and local realizing; closing weak at ⅜@½c loss for the day on trading chiefly local. Spot was in fair export demand at ½c decline, but otherwise quiet. Sales, 106,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 50,000 bushels No. 2 red at 5-16c under May, free on board, store; 32,000 bushels do at 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, by sample, at 58¼c, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red cash, 58⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69⅜c; No. 1 Northern afloat, 68½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61½c....Clearances hence, 94,792 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 160,274 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 28,573 bushels; in the interior, 288,388 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and prices unchanged, with the trading entirely local scalping and switching, and the close firm. Spot was scarce and firm, with a light demand. Sales, 33,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) for export, at 50¾c, free on board, afloat, the trade bought 8,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 49¼c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 49⅝c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at May price, in store....Receipts, 17,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 80,199 bushels; in the interior, 221,657 bushels....Clearances hence, 35,618 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 86,784 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady, at ⅛@¼c decline, following the West, and on local realizing, with trading dull. Spot were dull and ¼c lower, but closed steady.... Sales, 80,000 bushels, including 30,000 white, in elevator, 37@37½c for 26,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; track mixed, 34@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 46,000 bushels....Receipts, 113,400 bushels; exports, 210 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	20,000	58⅝@58¾	58⅝
May	1,715,000	59⅜@59 11-16	59⅜
June	....	@....	59½
July	1,570,000	59 11-16@60 1-16	59¾
August	90,000	59⅞@60¼	59⅞
September	190,000	60¼@60⅞	60½
December	10,000	63⅜@63 7-16	63⅝
Total	3,595,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	48¾@....	48¾
May	270,000	48⅝@49¼	49
July	110,000	49 @49¼	49½
Total	390,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	33¼
April	....	....@....	33⅜
May	25,000	33¼@33⅜	33¼
No. 2 white—			
March	....	....@....	36¼
May	....	....@....	36¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—The inquiry was more pronounced, and full prices were obtained for all grades, and the market firm at the close. Sales, 32,350 bbls, including 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.05@$3.10; 450 bbls Winter clear, at $2.50@$2.60; 2,550 bbls Winter straights, at $2.70@$2.90; 1,500 bbls Spring patents, at $3.50@$3.60; 1,000 bbls Winter extras, at $2.40@; 150 bbls Winter straights, at $2.70; 300 bbls Spring clear, at $2.45, in sacks; 150 bbls Spring straights, at $3.35; 1,100 bbls bakers' extras, at $2.45@$2.60; 13,600 bbls City Mill patents; 8,225 bbls do, clears, 575 bbls do, No. 2, and 300 bbls do, fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 13,201 bbls and 29,178 sacks; exports, 17,420 bbls and 14,971 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 34,906 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.30
City fine	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet but firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$3.80; fancy, $3.10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@49c; Canadian nominal.

BRAN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 91⅛@93c for Western, and 95@97c for city; yellow, $1.00@$1.10; white, $1.10@$1.12.

OATMEAL—Steady but quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63½@64c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 90 lb at 85@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 85c; $1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—There is a fairly active movement in clover, as concerns the distributing business, with firm prices made generally; in large lots there is very little interest here, whatever the movement at the West. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here yesterday were 1,377 barrels, of which 890 barrels were direct to exporters and land refiners; this shows the character of the offerings here for prompt delivery, or mostly of small lots. The supplies in yard are working down steadily under even the light movements, and are quite moderate. The situation is not changed from Monday. There are small lots on dock of prime yellow offered at 26c, and in an exceptional way at 25¾c, while otherwise 26c has been paid for lots of 100 barrels. The price, 26c, is the regular market, while there are some desirable parcels held at 26¼c. For good off grade yellow the holding price is essentially upon the basis of prime, or 26c, although it is hard to get a bid over 25½c. For crude in barrels 22c is the market, but there are only small lots on offer for prompt delivery. Sales are, 100 barrels prime yellow at 26c, and 125 barrels good off grade at 25¾@26c. Crude in bulk at the mills continues at 18c bid and 19c asked. COCOANUT OIL is inactive; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair jobbing business; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is taken up mostly in small lots; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—Oil opened at $1.05½; lowest, $1.05½; highest, $1.05½; closed, $1.05⅝.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Demand became slack at the West, and with the decline in grain prices were easier, trifle easier, this notwithstanding firmer prices for hogs. The exports last week were large; from all Atlantic ports, 17,021,341 lb lard, against 8,938,885 lb same time last year, and of bacon 18,358,348 lb and 9,619,720 lb, respectively, and the export movements continue full, largely on deliveries on contracts. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 38,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was rather easy and dull on a slight decline at the West, where business was slow and grain lower. Cash closed at 6.72½c bid, and 6.75c asked. City steam was steady, chiefly at 6.25c; sales of 175 tcs at 6.25@6.37½c; also 100 tcs for export, on private terms. Options—No sales; March closed at 6.75c, nominal, and May at 6.85c. Refined is slow; Continent at 7.15c; South American at 7.60c. Compound lard is moderately active; quoted at 5.25@5.37½c. The West varied about 3 points, closing at 6.40c for March, with May at 6.55@6.57c, closing at 6.52@6.55c; July at 6.67@6.70c, closing at 6.67c asked.

PORK—Exporters are steady, moderate buyers here, taking 400 bbls mess, and at firm prices. The West was easier, closing about 2 points lower, and dull. March closed at $10.25; May was sold at $10.45@$10.50, closing at $10.45; July closed at $10.62. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $14.50@$14.50.

BACON—Was rather easy, but hardly changed in price. Short ribs at the West closed at 5.20c for March, with May at 5.35c to 5.40c, closing at 5.35@5.37c, July at 5.50@5.52c, closing at 5.50c, and September closing at 5.65c asked. Short clear here was dull for export, with prices at 5.97½c for March, 6.05c for April, and 6.10c for May.

BEEF—Is for the most part at firm prices. Trading runs in moderate quantities, covering a few lots for export. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Bids are scarce for Western delivery at over $16, although some of the packers have their asking price at $17. Here about $17 is quoted, but there is a good deal of irregularity.

CUTMEATS—Western meats have steady demand from surrounding markets, and the sales taking place for future deliveries are at firm prices. City meats are well sustained in price, although demands are not especially lively. Sales are 60 bxs clear bellies at 7¼@6c; 20,000 lb pickled bellies on private terms. City: pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅜@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5⅝@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5⅝c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are rather firmer in price on fair demands. Receipts at all Western points, 62,445 head; same time last year, 41,251 head. Chicago—Receipts, 31,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.45; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,821 head; active; strong; 5c higher; $3.75@$4.45. St. Louis—Strong; $3.75@$4.27½. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; strong; $3.65@$4.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.75@$4.20. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4@$4.35. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¼@5⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is still a difference of opinion over the value of city, for which the melters here still ask 4½c, firmly, although was said that some small lots were offered at 4⅜c. The large soap houses keep their bidding at 4¼c. However this unsettled price for city, it is clear that tallow is wanted in a more general way, and that the light receipts of country are being quickly taken up at better prices. There have been sales of 60,000 lb country at 4⅜@4¾c, and 4¾c is bid and declined on some lots. There were 125,000 lb out of town reported obtained at 4¼c, with $2.75 charge for packages.

STEARINE—For lard stearine the market is strong, and quiet; city is quoted at 8½c. For oleostearine, there is firm holding at 7½c, with 7¼c bid, without business.

COTTON.

Contracts were a trifle higher at the opening, but soon reacted through local offerings, and closed steady at partly 2 points decline, with only a light local trade. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales. Contract deliveries were 400 bales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or be'ow middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.49@5.51	5.53	5.49	2,200
April	5.49@5.50	5.52	5.48	1,800
May	5.53@5.54	5.58	5.52	22,100
June	5.56@ ..	5.59	5.55	13,100
July	5.59@5.60	5.61	5.58	5,100
August	5.62@5.63	5.65	5.61	6,100
September	5.67@5.68	5.69	5.65	1,200
October	5.72@5.73	5.74	5.70	4,000
November	5.76@5.77	5.78	5.78	100
December	5.80@5.81	5.80	5.79	800
January	..@..	..	..	..
February	..@..	..	..	..
Total				56,000

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3236	2854	2947	..	..	..
New-Orleans	8717	6519	15012	..	..	..
Mobile	111	516	1267	..	..	..
Savannah	2212	1883	2969	..	..	..
Charleston	1080	4301	1084	..	..	..
Wilmington	227	595	280	..	..	..
Norfolk	1406	2023	1858	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	400	443	674	..	..	..
Boston	866	829	1140	..	..	..
Philadelphia	1718	414	827	..	..	..
West Point	690	904	856	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20683	21281	28414	..	..	..
This day last week	12199	29394	29219	18505	27949	16934
This day last year	8185	13150	12375	12004	7738	13703

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and 5@10 points higher, through better cables and some local covering. Havre was steady at ½f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@⅜ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was quiet and firm at 16⅜c for No. 7 and 15¼@15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8, per Dom Pedro, at 15⅞c; 2,900 bags Central American and 300 bags Jamaica, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—March, 1,750 bags at 14.85c; May, 750 bags at 14.50c; September, 250 bags at 14.50c; October, 250 bags at 14.50c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; total, 4,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 14.90c; April, 250 bags at 14.65c; May, 250 bags at 14.50c; 750 bags at 14.55c; June, 250 bags at 14.55c; September, 2,500 bags at 14.55c; October, 2,500 bags at 14.55c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; 750 bags at 14.40c; 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 9,500 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for May; total for day, 14,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@....	....@....
February	@....	@....
March	14.85@14.90	16.10@16.15
April	14.65@14.70	15.75@15.80
May	14.50@14.55	15.55@15.60
June	14.50@14.60	15.25@15.30
July	14.60@14.65	14.95@15.00
August	14.50@14.60	14.70@14.80
September	14.50@14.55	14.55@14.65
October	14.50@14.55	14.20@14.30
November	14.40@14.50	14.00@14.10
December	14.35@14.45	13.90@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday 157,618
Arrivals—Steamship Grecian Prince, Santos 5,282
Steamship Grecian Prince, Rio 12,298
Total 175,148
Warehouse deliveries yesterday 27,088
Total stock in New-York to-day 148,060
Total stock in Baltimore 3,776
Arrivals—Bark Frances 10,000
Bark Baltimore 7,313
Total 21,089
Deliveries yesterday 505
Total stock in New-Orleans 6,798
Arrivals ....
Total 6,798
Deliveries yesterday 960
Total stock in other ports 5,838
Total stock in United States 174,482
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 4 72,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 4 40,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 4 100,000
Afloat from Europe to Feb 27 10,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28 18,000
Total 414,482
Same time 1894 460,068

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good, and prices firm, with supplies moderate.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—The inquiry is fair, and prices rule very firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was moderately active and quoted firm; sales, 230 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c, and 9,900 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2¼c, cost and freight, at Breakwater. Refined firm and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1 @4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅞
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 9	3¼ @3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16@3¼
No. 11	3 @3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 4,237 bbls; peas, 17,600 bushels. Exports: Beans, 190 pks; peas, 2,057 bbls. Imports, 150 bags beans. Domestic receipts have shown considerable increase, but much of the stock cost high; advices from interior shipping points are quite firm, and there is rather a confident holding. The trade, however, is quiet, buyers evidently feeling a little uncertainty as to the future of the market, and confining their purchases to the needs of the moment. Export outlet is still too narrow to give much support. With the exception of a few special marks of marrow that are held above quotation, $2.45 will buy about the best here. Buyers are beginning to discriminate more closely in regard to quality, and some of the good marks, that have at times brought top price, now have to be shaded 5@10c; they are a little shady in color, and the beans are of rather small size. Medium are now selling generally at $1.85 for choicest Canadian, and pea are not salable above $1.95, though some lots are held for more. White kidney slow, and there is but little doing in turtle soup or yellow eye. Choice red kidney have had a few sales at $2.10. California lima in fair demand, with most of the best lots going at $2.85. Nearly 1,000 bags of foreign medium have changed hands within a few days at $1.80 quite generally, and there is a firm holding of the remaining stock. The steamer Scotia, with 8,000 bags, is due to-morrow. Green peas slow and weak. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.45; do, common to good, $2.10@$2.40; do, pea, $1.95; do, medium, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.82½. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1.@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

BUTTER—The demand was more liberal later in the day, buyers becoming satisfied that no further concessions in fine grades would be made. Receipts were liberal, however, and holders, as a rule, were free sellers of top grades, while lower qualities were easy and somewhat neglected.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18 @19
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @16
Welsh tubs, extra	18 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	17½@18½
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @14½
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firsts	13 @13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8¼@10
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	9 @ 9½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 8½
Rolls, fresh, choice	13 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8 @12

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	12 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	16 @16½
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @14
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancies	16 @..
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	12 @14
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	15 @16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @ 9½
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	17 @..
Creamery, June, common to extra	10 @16
Factory, firkins	9 @10
Factory, tubs	8 @10

EGGS—Receipts continued liberal and buyers were a little cautious in their purchases, while receivers, being anxious to keep goods moving out, made further concessions.

State and Pennsylvania	23 @23½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	23 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	22 @22½
Duck	35 @..

CHEESE—Fancy full cream was working out fairly, particularly colored, and prices were well sustained, while lower grades continued under neglect. Part skims in limited demand.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9⅝
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@ 6
State, part skims, common	3 @ 3½
Pennsylvania skims	1½@ 2½
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 9,285 pks; exports, 5,255 pks. Shippers have taken but few evaporated apples off of this market of late, but there has been a fair jobbing trade, and, with light receipts, values have inclined to firmness, but are not quotably higher. Buyers are looking for sun-dried apples, and the few lots received bring a little more money than heretofore. Chops wanted and firmer. Prime cores and skins have had recent sales of fully 1,000 bbls at ⅛@1c, and this has encouraged a steadier holding of such; small inferior lots very dull. Raspberries very scarce and inquired for to a limited extent. Cherries steady. Plums not wanted. A fair movement in California fruits at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5¼@6½c; do, Sundried, 5¼@6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 21@21½c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums—State, 5@5½c. Blackberries, 5¼@5½c. Apricots, 6@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 8,643 bbls. The market for apples has ruled generally dull and weak. A few fancy Northern and occasional lots of extra fancy Winesap and Ben Davis have exceeded quotations, but for average receipts our top figures are extreme, a large part of the Western New-York fruit going at $3@$3.50. Cranberries working out steadily at firm prices. California oranges in larger supply, and rather quiet; prices held unchanged. We quote: Apples, Greening, Baldwin, and Spy, good to choice, $3@$4; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, Winesap, $4.50; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 14@22c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4; oranges, California, per box, $3@$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, $3.50@$4.75.

GAME—We see no prime heavy wild ducks arriving; a few pretty good lots meet fair demand at top quotations, but most of the receipts are of light thin birds, or small common kinds, for which there is very little demand, even at low prices. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and red head, per pair, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard and black, 60@75c; do, commoner kinds, 15@30c. English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

POULTRY.—ALIVE — Increased supplies caused a steady decline on all kinds of weighing stock, fowls and chickens falling to 9c. But a better trade is being experienced this week, the Jews wanting more stock for the Purim holiday, and with only moderate receipts expected, some recovery in prices has already resulted. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 9½@10c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 8,085 packages. Trade was light late last week, prices eased off a little on fowls and ordinary grade turkeys, and considerable stock had to be carried over. So far this week arrivals have been moderate, but trade is rather quiet and prices have shown little change, but the colder weather at the close, coupled with advices of moderate supplies in transit, have given a little firmer tone. Philadelphia poultry firm for fancy quality. We quote for fresh killed—Turkeys, hens, per lb, 10@12c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8@8½c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@30c; do fall roasters, 20@22c; do yearling chickens, 15@18c; do Western, 9@11c; fowls, Western, 9@10c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, 7@10c; Capons, Phila., 16@22c; do Western, 14@18c. We quote No. 1 frozen—Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 10@12c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts steady; handpicked quoted at 3⅜@3½c; Spanish shelled, No. 1, 4¼@5c; Virginia, shelled, No. 1, 3@3¼c. Provisions steady; moderate jobbing demand, but little wholesale movement. We quote: White clover combs, per lb, 11@12c; buckwheat, 9c; extracted State, 5@6c; do, California, 7c; do, Southern, per gallon, 50c. Beeswax firm at 31c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes were firmer, with moderate receipts. Choice

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in Stocks Based on a Better Tone in London.

LESS ANXIETY ABOUT GOLD EXPORTS

The Street Becoming Accustomed to the Prevailing High Level of Exchange—Strength in the Grangers.

TUESDAY—P. M.

There was a better tone in the American department of the London Stock Exchange to-day, and prices came higher. Covering by local shorts ensued, and as a result the general list showed improvement. The foreign exchange market maintained its level, but the Street is becoming accustomed to the high rates prevailing and is less disturbed by them than formerly. Every day that gold exports are avoided tends to increase the growing feeling of confidence.

St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville were the strong features of the morning, and the Grangers were firm in sympathy with St. Paul. Jersey Central was also notably strong on covering of shorts. There was also an unconfirmed rumor that the Presidents of the coal companies were about to hold another meeting, with the aim of adjusting the differences of the trade, but the action of the Reading managers in shutting out the competition of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central in the territory of their company does not indicate the near approach of harmony in the trade unless it is regarded as bringing about a condition so acute that an adjustment must be sought in self-protection to the interests of all concerned. Louisville and Nashville was higher on London buying. Northern Pacific preferred developed some activity in the late trading and was higher, but no reason was given for the advance other than covering.

The industrials, with the exception of General Electric, were all strong, and General Electric's net loss was only ¼. It sold down to 26 on what appeared to be liquidation, but it rallied to 26¾. Sugar moved between 92⅜ and 93⅜, and closed at 93. Traders are still guessing about the coming dividend, and most of them are inclined to believe that it will be reduced to 2 per cent. for the quarter. Tobacco advanced 1¼ points, the liquidation which caused the recent weakness having apparently ended. Chicago Gas was weak and lost a point on the signing of the ordinance permitting a rival corporation to enter its field. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was raided on a rumor that the assessment to be levied would exceed $1 a share, but the story was promptly denied, and the stock rallied quickly, closing at its best price of the day, 13, a net gain of ¼.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was more plentiful. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $101,-670,460, and the balances $7,472,649. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $72,770.

In London call money was ⅝@1¼ per cent., short and three months' bills, 1⅛@1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅛@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 7-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 17½c. Boston—25c premium. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—80c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¾ bid and 61¼ asked.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½.

In London bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,749,938, and the imports for the same period $6,410,459. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,339,479.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil.....1
American Cotton Oil pf.....2⅝
American Tobacco.....1¼
Central Pacific.....⅝
Consolidated Gas.....1
Great Northern pf.....1
Long Island Traction.....¾
Louisville & Nashville.....⅞
New Jersey Central.....1¾
Pittsburg & Western pf.....1½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.....¾
United States Leather pf.....1½

DECLINED.

Canadian Pacific.....1½
Chicago Gas.....1
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....¾
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.....1½
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.....¾
St. P., M. & M.....2

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜ to 40⅞, St. Paul, 1, to 56½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¾, to 14⅝; Union Pacific, ⅝ to 9½; Lake Shore, ¼ to 138¾; Erie, ¼, to 8⅝; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 16¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅛, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14¼. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 42¼; Reading, ⅛ to 4¼, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 85¾. Wabash preferred sold at 13. British consols were firm at 104 5-16 for money, and 104 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £39,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 3-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 65c for the account.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

$25,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due June, 1900, 106½.

30 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 143½.

20 shares Washington Trust Company, $100 each, 193½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	23	24	23	23½	23¼	23⅝	2,200
American Cotton Oil pf	67½	67½	67⅛	67⅛	67	68¼	223
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	112½	117
*American Sugar Refining	93¼	93⅜	92⅜	93	93	93⅛	27,950
*American Sugar Refining pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92⅝	210
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	90	92	10
*American Tobacco	90¼	92¾	90¼	91⅝	91½	92	7,955
American Tobacco pf	104	104	104	104	104½	105	25
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4	4	4	4	4	4⅛	20
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	½	¾	500
Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	57	57	56¾	57¼	110
*Bay State Gas	14½	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	1,900
Canadian Pacific	41	41	41	41	41	41½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14	14	13⅞	14¼	500
Chicago Gas	70¾	70⅞	70	70⅜	70⅜	70⅝	7,455
Chicago & Alton	149	149	149	149	146	..	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	90	90	90	90	..	200
Chicago & Northwestern	88¾	89	88	88⅞	88¾	89	6,030
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139	139	139	139	..	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¼	70½	69¾	70¼	70⅜	70½	4,655
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	36¼	36⅜	1,175
C., C., C. & St. Louis p. f	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	85½	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅛	55⅝	54½	55⅜	55¼	55⅝	12,620
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117¼	117¼	117	117	117	118	228
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅜	62½	61⅝	62½	62⅜	62½	2,065
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19	19	19	19	18¾	19¼	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	60¼	60¼	60½	60½	60½	61	100
Commercial Cable	146	146	146	146	138	..	100
Consolidated Gas Company	132¼	132¼	132¼	132½	132	133	230
Delaware & Hudson	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126	126½	245
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158⅝	157½	157½	157½	158	1,000
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½	35	125
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12¾	13	12¾	13	12⅞	13	20,903
General Electric	27	27	26	26⅜	26¼	26⅞	15,162
Great Northern pf	102	102	102	102	101	105	100
Illinois Central	85	85	85	85	84½	85½	102
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	13	..	34
Laclede Gas	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	25½	26	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70½	72	250
Lake Shore	136¾	136¾	135¾	136¼	136	137	383
*Long Island Traction	6¼	7⅝	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	1,440
Louisville & Nashville	48⅞	49¼	48⅝	49¼	49¼	49⅜	6,745
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅜	300
Manhattan Consolidated	107⅝	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	107	107⅜	520
Missouri Pacific	19½	20	19	20	19¾	20	3,380
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21½	21¼	21¼	21½	21½	22	421
*National Lead Company	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	28½	29⅛	17
*National Lead Company pf	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82¾	82½	83	102
New-Jersey Central	86¼	87⅜	85¾	87⅛	87¼	87⅝	10,960
New-York Central	97	97	96¼	96¾	96¾	96⅞	1,865
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30	30	29¾	30	29⅞	30	1,400
New-York & New-Haven	194	194	194	194	193½	195	25
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	13	150
New-York, L. E. & Western	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	720
New-York, Sus. & Western	12	12½	12	12½	12¼	12¾	500
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	37	37	37	37	37	38	310
Norfolk & Western	2	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛	2¾	330
Norfolk & Western pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	11	100
North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	110
Northern Pacific	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	3	100
Northern Pacific pf	14⅛	14½	13⅝	14½	14¼	14½	7,925
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16¼	16	16¼	16⅛	16½	510
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	3	3⅜	200
Philadelphia & Reading	8⅛	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	2,540
Pittsburg & Western pf	31½	32	31½	32	31	32	200
P., C. C. & St. Louis	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜	16⅜	8
Pitts., C. & St. Louis pf	46	46	46	46	46¼	47½	116
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	9¾	10⅜	100
St. Paul & Omaha	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞	21	600
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	105	105	105	105	105	108	440
Southern Pacific	18	18	18	18	17¾	18¼	300
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	10⅛	135
Southern Railway pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31	31½	245
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	60
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9	137
Union Pacific	9¼	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	2,611
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½	170
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	75
United States Cordage pf	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	810
United States Cordage gtd	17½	17½	17½	17½	16½	17	5
United States Express	42	42	42	42	40	42	17
United States Rubber	38¾	39	38¾	39	39	39½	402
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94½	100
*U. S. Leather pf, ex div	59¾	60⅝	59⅜	60¼	60¼	60⅝	500
Wabash	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	6	110
Wabash pf	12¾	13½	12¾	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	525
Western Union Telegraph	87	87⅜	86⅜	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	2,984
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	8½	9½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	34½	35½	10

Total sales.....167,882
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 6,000.....110½
Atch, Top & S F 4s, 1,000.....63⅞
10,000.....63½
3,000.....63⅝
3,000.....63½
1,000.....63⅜
5,000.....63⅞
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 500.....17
3,000.....16¾
5,000.....16¼
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 20,000.....46
Austin & N W 1st 8,000.....84⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000.....110
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000.....86½
3,000.....86
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000.....104½
Cent Pac 6s, 1895 6,000.....100⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1896 1,000.....100⅝
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 2,000.....71¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000.....100
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 9,000.....118½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s 5,000.....94
Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000.....87
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000.....39¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 11,000.....100⅜
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 3,000.....94½
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000.....87¼
4,000.....87¾
4,000.....88
Col, H V & T G M 6s 3,000.....91½
3,000.....93
Den & Rio Grande 4s 5,000.....81
4,000.....81½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000.....104¾
1,000.....104½
2,000.....105¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 1,000.....112¼
Int & Great Nor 1st 21,000.....117¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 10,000.....89
5,000.....88⅜
3,000.....88½
4,000.....88¼
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 7,000.....68½
Int & G Nor 3d Mtge 1,000.....20½
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000.....55
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 4,000s3.....103½
Kan Pac 1st Cons 10,000.....62¼
2,000.....62½
2,000.....63
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 2,000.....112½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 7,000.....94
Louis & Nashville Cecelian Branch 1,000.....105
Ev, H & Nash 1st 1,000.....113½
Gen Mtge 6s 1,000.....114½
Unified Gold 4s 1,000.....73⅜
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000.....69
Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated 2,000.....118½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mil Div 10,000.....121
Southwest Div 1,000.....115
1,000.....115¼
Wis & Min Div 5,000.....109
1,000.....108¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 7,000.....80
5,000.....79⅞
500.....80½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 3,000.....45
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000.....84¾
30,000.....84⅞
N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered 1,000.....105½
Mutual Union Tel 6s 5,000.....110½
Morris & Essex 1st 1,000.....141
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000.....101
N Y Elevated 1st 5,000.....108
3,000s3.....108
6,000.....108
N Y, Lack & W 1st 10,000.....31½
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 5,000.....56
D, M & Co Eng Certs 7,000.....56
N Y & N J Tel 5s 2,000.....104⅝
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 3,000.....90
North Missouri 1st 1,000.....101⅝
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000.....113
Nor Pac 2d Coup 4,000s3.....83
10,000.....82⅝
Nor Pac 3d Coup 13,000.....50
10,000.....49½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 5,000.....26
2,000.....26½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 2,000.....31¼
Ohio South G M 4s 7,000.....40½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000.....54
Oregon Improve 1st 6,000.....98
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 5,000.....90
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 1,000.....111
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 5,000.....92½
5,000.....93
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 2,000.....28
Phil & Reading 3d Pref Inc 5,000.....6¾
St L & San Fran 2d Class C 1,000.....113⅞
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 4,000.....106
Phil & Read Defd Inc 30,000.....1½
Pitts & West 1st 4s 1,000.....83¾
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000.....64½
St L & S Fr Con 4s 1,000.....49
St L & San Fran 2d Class C 1,000.....113⅜
St L & S Fr G M 6s 4,000.....104
St Louis S W 1st 7,000.....67½
1,000.....67¾
1,000.....68
St Louis S W 2d Inc 15,000.....21½
3,000.....21¾
5,000.....21¾
1,000.....22
San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000.....54¾
3,000.....54½
3,000.....54¾
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000.....89½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 25,000.....86⅜
5,000.....86¼
10,000.....86½
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s
Birmingham Div 1st 5,000.....78⅛
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000.....90¾
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 3,000.....85
1,000.....84⅞
1,000.....85⅛
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 1,000.....23½
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000.....84½
5,000.....85
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000.....102⅛
2,000.....102¼
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes Stamped 2,000.....87
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000.....104¾
1,000s3.....104⅞
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000.....104¾
55,000.....104⅞
5,000.....104⅞
Wn Un Col Tr 5s 15,000.....107⅞

Total sales.....$705,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	141	146
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	..	41
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	5
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston & Lowell pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N	47	..
Canada Southern	48	49
Cedar F. & M	4¾	5½
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill	50	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	4	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	25
Col. Fuel & I. pf	50	60
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
Consolidated Coal	28	32
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	5½	7
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y	96½	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅞	⅝
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r	1	1½
Homestake	18	..
Int. Cond. & Ins	41	45
Iowa Central	6¾	7
Iowa Central pf	20	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	1½	4
Laclede Gas pf	82	85
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	16¼
Long Island	84	85
L., N. A. & C	6	7
L. S. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	7⅛	7¾
Mexican National cts	¾	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Michigan Central	92½	94
Minn. & St. L., all ass. pd	25½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf, all as. pd	44	48
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	14¼
Mobile & Ohio	13	16
National Linseed Oil	19½	20
National Starch	4½	6
National Starch, 1st pf	35	..
National Starch, 2d pf	15	25
New Central Coal	5	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	22½	29
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	16½	..
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	9	12½
Oregon R. & N	15	20
Oregon Short Line & U. N	4	6
Pacific Mail	22	22½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
P., F. W. & C	156	..
P., F. W. & C. pf	150	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	153½	155
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	115½
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5¼
St. Joseph & Grand Island	⅞	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	110
Silver bullion certificates	60¾	61¼
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Toledo & Ohio Central	41	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	73½	81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	1¼	1½
Utica & B. R	150	..
*United States Leather	7	7½
Wells-Fargo Express	103	107
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	93⅜	93⅜	92⅜	92⅞	12,960	L. & N.	48⅞	49¾	48¾	49¼	1,720
Am. Tob.	91⅝	92⅝	91⅝	92¼	1,160	Manhattan	107½	107⅝	107¼	107⅜	100
At., T. & S.F.	4	4	4	4	10	Mo. Pacific	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	550
Chi. Gas	71¼	71¼	70¼	70¼	4,240	Nat. Lead	29	29	28⅝	28⅞	110
C., R. I. & P.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62¼	1,370	N. Y., L. E. & W	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	30
C., B. & Q.	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	70¼	3,200	N. Y. Cent.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	270
C., M. & S. P.	55	55⅝	54½	55⅜	10,090	N.Y. & N.E.	30	30	30	30	70
C. of N. J.	84½	87¼	84½	87½	2,595	Nor. P. pf.	14¼	14¼	13½	14¼	260
Chi. & N. W.	88⅜	89¼	88¼	89⅜	3,240	Phil. & Read.	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	100
Del. & Hud.	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¾	100	U. S. Cord.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	90
D. & G. F.	12⅞	13	12¾	12⅞	3,600	West. Union.	87	87¼	86⅝	87¼	2,020
Gen. Elec.	26⅝	27	26	26⅜	2,610						
L. Is. Trac.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	10						

Total sales.....50,505

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
H. Val. 6s	92	92	92	92	$2,000	St.L.S.W. 1st	67¾	68	67¾	68	8,000
Iowa C. 1st	85	85	85	85	2,000	St.L. S.W. 2d	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝	18,000
Mo., K. & E. 1st	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	21½	21½	21½	21½	5,000
						Wabash 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000

Total sales.....$42,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chollar	.58	.58	.58	.58	100	Potosi	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Mexican	.90	.90	.90	.90	100	Sierra Nev.	.75	.75	.75	.75	100

Total sales.....400

Wheat.

May option	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	375,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat Bank	155½	..
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	35
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14½	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	..	90
‡Barney & Smith Car. Co. 6s	100½	102½
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	187	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	10⅜	12¾
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	64½	67½
Brooklyn City Railroad	155	157
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	51	53½
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	68
Celluloid Company stock	..	62
Central & South Am. Tel	116¼	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	113	117
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	114	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	278	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat	163	165
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	110
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	181	188
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av	58¼	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d. 5s	56½	59½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	81	82
Fort Wayne Gas stock	74½	76½
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	308	318
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Stock, Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	70	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	95
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	105¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	137½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	103¾
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	77
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	165
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86½	87½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Long Island Traction	6¾	7
Lorillard Company pf	118	120
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	152	155½
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	178	186
Michigan Peninsular Car Co. pf	48½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500.000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
13 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co
AND TO THE
Holders of the Adams Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds.

The Circuit Court of the United States has now given Third Mortgage Bondholders an opportunity to protect themselves in the foreclosure suit, and has made Mr. Van Nostrand, as representative of this Committee, a party for that purpose.

Up to the present time you have no real protection, because your trustee, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, is also trustee for the second and consolidated mortgage, and is asking the Court **to wipe out your lien by a sale under the second mortgage, while the Adams Committee, whose chief interest is in the consolidated bonds, are a willing party to this attempt to sacrifice you in order that they may bring about a reorganization in the interest of the consols.**

It is because of these antagonistic interests of the Trust Company and of the Adams Committee that the Court lets in Mr. Van Nostrand to represent third mortgage bonds as distinct from all other interests.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds who have no interest, or a less interest, in the other Northern Pacific Securities should deposit their Bonds with this Committee in order that their rights may be protected. The depository of the Committee is the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New-York, which will receive the Bonds under the Committee agreement and issue its own certificates therefor.

Holders of the Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Committee Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds are reminded that by the provisions of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to withdraw their Bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company during the month of March, on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 per bond.

We will gratuitously assist Adams Committee Certificate holders in obtaining a withdrawal of their bonds.

Copies of the decision of the Court may be obtained by any bond or certificate holder on application to the undersigned.

EVANS R. DICK,
CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND,
MAX RUCKGABER, Jr.,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Jr.,
Committee.

JOHN L. NISBET, Secretary,
40 Wall St., N. Y.

ELIHU ROOT, Counsel.

March 1, 1895.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD CO.

At the instance of the holders of a large amount of the securities of the above company, we have been asked to form a plan to unite the security-holders to protect their interests. You are requested to send your names, addresses, and amount of your holdings to the undersigned. A meeting of the security-holders will be held at any early date, of which due notice will be given.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 BROAD STREET.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE EQUIPMENT.
5 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-one thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, ($41,218.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 15th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

Oregon Short Line
and
Utah Northern Railway Co.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST
5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order executors.)
1 sh. N. Y. Society Library.
$250 N.Y.& Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bd., scrip.
41 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
8 shs. Ninth National Bank.
13 shs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.
7 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
$4,000 Atch. and Pike's Peak R. R. and Tel. Lines (Cent. Branch U. P.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1895, May, 1894, Coups.
16 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
(By order of trustees.)
25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
15 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
Pew No. 14, gallery, Madison Square Presbyterian Church.
$15,000 Milwaukee Street Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
1,188 shs. Silver Lake Railway Co. (Hypd.)
501 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
22 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$2,000 the Brunswick Co., Ga., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1896, December, 1893, Coups.
$1,000 Edison Illuminating Co. of St. Louis 6 p. c. Bd., 1924.
50 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
20 shs. Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn.
100 shs. William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.
47 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
75 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
86 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
50 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. C.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
100 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
42 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
17 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
4 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Trenton Potteries common.
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
2 shs. Journeay & Burnham prfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
13 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. N. Y. County Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$1,000 Jamaica Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1907.
30 shs. 7th National Bank.
10 shs. Columbian Equipment Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co.

Meetings and Elections.

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,
New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, for the election of seven Directors to hold office for the ensuing years in place of those whose terms will expire and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Polls open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will close March 2 and reopen March 15.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

In accordance with the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Birmingham, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 9, 1895, at 3 P. M., to March 22, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. L. SIMS, Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Pacific Standard Time, Wednesday, April 3, 1895, and then opened, for furnishing this depot with the following articles of clothing and equipage, and materials for the manufacture of clothing, viz.: Woolen blankets, woolen and cotton stockings, wool knit undershirts, bed sheets, corn brooms, scrubbing brushes, dark blue cloth and flannel, canton flannel, black Italian cloth, padding, corset jeans, hooks and eyes, sewing silk, cotton thread, wrapping paper, sealing wax, strapping wire, packing boxes, lumber, steel and wrought nails, screws, white lead, linseed oil, burlap, Hektograph Compound, common soap and City Directory. Deliveries must commence prior to July 1, 1895. Proposals for delivery at other points will be considered. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to extent of consumption required by the public service there. For copies of printed instructions to bidders and blanks for proposals apply at this office, or at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned —J. G. C. LEE, Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 30, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 30, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

COST OF THE TELEPHONE

Hearing on the Bill to Regulate the Rates of Service.

SIMON STERNE ANSWERS GEN. TRACY

He Says the Companies Have Misrepresented the Facts Regarding the Cheaper London Tolls.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—A continuation of the hearing on the Telephone Rate bill was had before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon. Gen. Tracy, counsel for the Metropolitan Telephone Company, could not attend.

Mr. Milburn, who represents the Buffalo company, asked an adjournment. It was decided, however, to go on, and Mr. Simon Sterne, representing the Telephone Subscribers' Association, was first heard.

Argument of Mr. Sterne.

Mr. Sterne said:

At the first hearing of this committee I stated, in a general way, the grounds of the legislative right to regulate the charges of telephone companies. These were that a telephone company is a corporation receiving a public franchise, under which it was rendering a service of public necessity, and making use of the public streets and highways as a necessary incident to its business; that it is a public carrier, for hire, of communications and messages, in precisely the same way as a telegraph company is, and performs duties analogous to those rendered by public carriers of merchandise and persons, and that, therefore, from the fact that its business is affected by a public use, requiring public franchises for its performance, and that its business is intrinsically a monopoly, a telephone service and persons rendering telephone service are, for each one and all of these reasons together, subject to legislative control as to the maximum charges which they should be permitted to make.

In those opening remarks, however, I failed to say what should have been said, that the business is a monopoly much more exclusive in its character than that of any other occupation which the Legislature has ever before been called upon to control, and that there is no possible remedy for the general public except through such legislative control. In other businesses, like railway transportation or sending telegraph messages, another railway line may be built, or other telegraph wires stretched, having equal facilities with the monopoly theretofore existing, and some reliance, however slight, can be placed upon competition; but the telephone company has the enormous advantage that the first one in the field covering the ground makes it impossible for any other organization coming later to enter into competition, even at a lower rate of service, because of its inability to render like facilities.

If a telephone company were now in the City of New-York to offer to any one of the ten thousand subscribers of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company telephone service for $50 a year, as against the $240 at present exacted, the first question that the subscriber who is sought to be lured from the monopoly by the lower price would ask is: "With how many people can you connect me?" And if the answer is "With about 500," he will express his regret that he cannot avail himself of the lower rate, and that he must submit, until the Legislature helps him, to the exactions of the monopoly, because of its advantages in having covered the field of available subscribers. Therefore you must see to it that the legislation which is our only instrumentality of relief be not withheld. The expiration of the patents affords none; competition will afford us none; regulation is the only remedy.

I had expected when the telephone companies would be heard from during the lengthy session accorded a fortnight ago, that I would be called upon in my answer to defend the principles of the bill; in other words, I had expected that the representatives of the telephone companies would deny the right of the State to regulate, and I was prepared, by the citation of authorities, numerous and overwhelming, to establish that right. You and I have been relieved, however, from the consideration of that question, because not one word was dropped by Mr. Tracy, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Milburn, or Mr. Snow, on that subject, and we may take it for granted that that element of the discussion has been eliminated and conceded to us by our adversaries.

This leaves me now to deal with the details of the bill, to which the learned gentlemen of the other side have devoted their attention; and here I frankly concede that I regarded some of their objections sufficiently well taken to amend the bill, so as to meet them fully. I even went further and amended portions of the bill so as to meet objections which I do not regard as well taken, simply for the purpose of erring on the side of fairness, and so that it cannot be said that we, who cry out against the tyranny and oppression of the telephone companies, are willing, in our turn, to become tyrants and oppressors. We have, therefore, stricken out time limits within which to make objections to the terms fixed in the act. We have raised the legislative rate for the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company from $78 to $125 per year, a rate above the average rate, upon the collection of which the Ainsworth committee reported that the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company was enabled to more than doube its capital within three years after it commenced business. We raised the rate from $60 to $85 per annum in Brooklyn. We gave the privilege, however, to both sides of this controversy, telephone owners as well as telephone subscribers, without limitation of time, to ask the State officers named in the act, to readjust the rate, if, in one instance, it shall not pay 10 per cent. upon the cash capital invested, or in the other it pays in excess thereof.

Met More than Half Way.

We amended the bill so as to make it clear that the officers intrusted with the duty of carrying the provisions of the act into effect shall consider as part of the cash capital invested in any telephone company the surplus earnings which are not drawn upon by dividends. We further amended the terms of the bill so that the toll system shall not be interfered with. The largest scope and freedom is given to the companies to introduce the message-rate system and extendt ft, within the limitation, of course, of reasonableness and fairness.

We met the criticism made by Gen. Tracy that the amount of $10,000 was totally inadequate for the purpose of carrying on such an investigation as the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company might require; we limited the expense of any special investigation to $10,000, except with the consent of the telephone company itself, and cast upon the telephone subscribers the expense of any investigation instituted and called for by them and not well founded and set afoot without sound reason. We met the suggestions of Mr. Babcock, that a night service in country districts would be extremely onerous, by an amendment which exonerated any company which has not habitually rendered this service from complying with that provision of the bill; and we met the further criticism of Mr. Babcock and Mr. Milburn, that there should be circumscribed limits within which a telephone service might be compulsorily insisted upon, by an amendment that the telephone user who insists upon such service must be within the exchange limits of the actual wires as constructed, and we made the bill require prepayment for installation.

We have also met the general criticism which came from all our opponents, that a pro rata for less than a year ought not to be insisted upon for the purpose of affecting the extremely rare, improbable, and yet, for the purpose of argument, possible case of a telephone for the race course during a week's races, or a telephone for a reception in a private house, for a few day's service, by the amendment that the rate shall be only pro rated for periods in excess of one year.

We have, therefore, met our adversaries frankly and fairly upon every point that they made which looked like a valid criticism, and I myself am inclined to believe that their criticisms and our concessions have improved the character of the bill.

Now, having done this much, what ground is there left for opposition to this measure?

Gen. Tracy says that I am wrong in my statement as to the telephone charges in London. I was quite confident a fortnight ago that I was right, and while Gen. Tracy was making his argument I knew quite well that while he himself was incapable of telling to this committee anything that he believed to be untrue, he was reading from a brief prepared for him by his clients, upon which he believed he had a right to rely, but which was essentially, in its statements as to the London charges, a most extraordinary falsehood. I shall leave Gen. Tracy to fight with his clients over the unpleasant position in which they have placed him by the misinsruction which they gave him as to charges which they were bound to know. I, however, cabled at once to England for the truth, and I cabled to a gentleman well known to Mr. Tracy, and whose word I am quite sure he will not dispute—my brother, Mr. Louis Sterne, an extensive manufacturer and an extensive user of the telephone in London.

Mr. Tracy said, and I now read from the authorized pamphlet that contains his speech, as follows:

"The rate in London is £20, and even this does not represent the amount which the subscribers may have to pay. For instance, the regular rate is limited to stations within one mile from the central office, and for every half mile or fraction thereof beyond one mile there is an additional charge of £2 10s. per annum, so that a man having occasion to use a telephone for a circuit of three miles would have to pay £30, or $150. In New-York, except in the undeveloped part of the city, there is no limitation as to distance imposed upon the subscribers."

Facts About London Rates.

This can m. an but one thing, and that is that the telephone service at £20 is limited to a circuit of one mile from the place where the subscriber's telephone instrument is situated, and that every additional half mile of intended service in the vast circumference of London adds £2 10s. to the cost of using the telephone. This would, of course, mean a very much higher charge for service in London than in New-York, even with the two-hundred-and-forty-dollar rate. Now for the truth. I cabled the following message to London:

Feb. 26, 1895.

Statute, London:

Cable me London telephone rates, distance limits, and extra charges beyond limits. STERNE.

To which I received the following reply:

London, Feb. 27.

Statute, New-York:

London telephone annual rates, £17, five years' contract. Twenty pounds for one year's contract. Additional lines, £12 15s. Private houses, £10 five years, £12 one year. Above rates within one mile nearest exchange. Two pounds ten shillings for each additional mile metropolitan area, 730 square miles. STERNE.

The reply not being explicit enough, I again cabled as follows:

Feb. 27, 1895.

Statute, London:

Are you confined on the seventeen and twenty pound rates to sending and receiving telephone messages to less than the 730 square miles metropolis area? If so, how estimated, and what are the extra charges. Are wires under ground? STERNE.

To which I received the following emphatic and conclusive reply:

Feb. 28, 1895.

Statute, New-York:

Seventeen and twenty pound rates cover entire area 730 square miles. Small proportion wires under ground. All information cabled is official. STERNE.

Now let us see what, at this $85 and $100 rate, the London Telephone Company makes. In the first place, it confesses to an income close to £700,000 a year. Out of this it pays 10 per cent. to the English Post Office Department as a tax for the privilege of doing its business. It seems to me if the London Company can render this service for 35,000 subscribers, yielding to it for the half year, notwithstanding the 10 per cent. paid to the Government, a net result of about £140,000, paying interest upon all its bonds, and in addition every half year a dividend of 6 per cent. on its first and second preference shares, and 5 per cent. on its third preference and ordinary shares, the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company will have no cause of complaint if we reduce its charges to $125, which is an average of $30 more than the London Telephone Company obtains. The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company has no payment of 10 per cent. to make to the General Post Office, such as the London Telephone Company is called upon to make, and is not under the enormous additional expense (if the statement of Gen. Tracy be true) involved in serving 35,000 subscribers, instead of but 10,000.

Long-Distance Service.

Gen. Tracy also says that the ordinary European telephone does not give you the long-distance communication; that if you want long-distance communication you must pay extra for it. So you do, but in that extra payment are included all the tolls. When I use the Metropolitan telephone at my house or office for long distances, I may communicate, as Mr. Tracy grandiloquently expresses it, "from Canada to Washington, and from Portland to Chicago. But I do so at my own risk and at my own expense in each particular instance, the expense ranging from 40 cents to $5 for a few minutes' conversation, and from $1 to $15 for any lengthy communication; whereas, in London, if I have a telephone put into my office communicating with my Paris house and with the Parisian public, I can telephone as much as I please, and when I please, for the two hundred-dollar instrument, without a penny of special charge for the service.

Gen. Tracy also desires to enlist our sympathy for his company on the plea that there have been no dividends paid for years. Well, that is equally true of the Fifth Avenue Bank, which, almost from its organization, and, indeed, I may say up to a very recent day, has paid no dividends whatever, but, with the consent of the stockholders, has accumulated its moneys until the shares that were worth $100 apiece in 1878, became worth $1,800 in 1894 by reason of the intelligent investment of the accumulated funds. He does not venture to say that no dividends have been earned. But a complete vindication for the telephone company and a refutation of our claims would have been an exhibit of its balance sheet, which it carefully refrains from showing. The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company had, and now has, the chance of showing us to be unjust by placing its books in our and this committee's hands. Not doing so is confession, whatever it may say.

The Ainsworth committee's report disclosed the fact that when the rate was very much lower than it is now, and the number of subscribers much less, the same corporation whose rapacity we seek by the bill before you to check and control made an average profit from each exchange subscriber in 1881, of $39.84; in 1882, $71.19; in 1883, $91.05; in 1884, $72.82; in 1885, $81.15; and in 1886, $80.33. The investigation which was carried into the books of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company showed that the net profits in these six years on the cash capital invested by that company amounted to 474 per cent., and that its net profits in 1885 exceeded its capital 116 per cent; that in 1886 they exceeded it 147 per cent., and in 1887 over 145 per cent. While the telephone rate ranged from $60 to $150, and subsequently to $180 a year, the company realized $2,843,450 of profits in six years, on an original cash investment of $600,000. What its profits are now is only left to conjecture. If the London Telephone Company, with upward of 35,000 subscribers, confesses to a net income of about 55 per cent. on an average of $92 per subscriber, what must be the profit of the Metropolitan Telephone Company on $240 a year, extorted from the majority of its subscribers? It can be left only to conjecture. Gen. Tracy, it is true, is told by his clients to say to you that it costs about $1,500,000 a year to maintain and operate the stations and service. He claims that his company can count upon 9,500 regular subscribers at $175 per year, and he asks you, therefore, to believe that its income is but $1,662,500 a year, while it costs to maintain the service $1,500,000. This would leave but $100,000 in profits for doing the service!

The Income Reported for Taxation.

Now, for the purpose of testing the truth of this assertion, let us look at the figures given to the counsel by the company for use before this committee and compare them with the returns made to the Controller for the purpose of taxation. It is not conceivable that for the latter purpose the company would overstate its income. The Controller's report for the year 1895 shows that the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company paid to the State of New-York as a tax upon its earnings the sum of $10,912.27 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894.

The law is that one-half of 1 per cent. upon its earnings, as reported to the State Controller, shall be the amount of the tax. Of course, from the gross earnings a large amount is arbitrarily deducted, in the discretion of the company, before such report is made. At this sum voluntarily paid on its own return this would make the earnings of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, as reported to the State, $2,182,454, a difference only of about $520,000 between what Mr. Tracy states the earnings to be and what we find them to have been stated to be in the official return of the company; indeed, only a difference of 25 per cent. of the total income.

I think I have now shown enough to this committee to throw discredit upon all the statements which have been made before you by the telephone company. If it is so fearful that injustice will be done, why did it not open its books to us to show that we were wrong, or open its books to this committee at the very beginning of this discussion, to show that we were wrong in supposing that it has been earning an improper and extortionate amount of money from the community of New-York by the rates which it is charging, and prove that it has only been earning a modest income, instead of our claim that this great city has been delivered over to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company to be taxed at its own sweet will because the legislative body of the State of New-York has failed within the last year to do its proper duty.

We, of course, cannot give the lie as to what these books will show, but we can compare the rates and direct service of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company with the official rates and service of a city twice the size of New-York and occupying a field seven times larger, and show the profits made by the European company and the rates charged, and ask the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company to explain it. The answer made by that company is a false one. The falsehood is revealed, and where does it stand? Still, with the extortionate charge of $240 as against the average of $92 in London —$100 in London, if you please—and with the pretence that because it has 10,000 subscribers as against a greater number in London, that difference justifies the overcharge. We confront it in answer with the fact that with 35,000 subscribers as against their 10,000, with a charge of 40 per cent. of that which it is making, the English company pays 10 per cent. to its Government by way of royalty and 10 per cent. to its stockholders.

Other Advocates of the Bill.

Waldo Smith, speaking for the New-York Board of Trade, said he could add little to the remarks of the previous speaker, but he wanted to extend thanks for the courteous hearing. He compared the committee to the Lexow committee for the thoroughness of its investigations. He thought the bill as amended was right, and hoped for its enactment.

Mr. Hoyle, representing the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, said they wanted lower rates for telephone service.

Mr. Humphrey, speaking for the Buffalo Telephone Subscribers' Association, presented 690 letters from business men, many of whom favored lower rates.

R. K. Smither, President of the Buffalo Common Council, denied that that board had acted adversely on the bill. He said his telephone cost him too much, but that he kept it to accommodate his customers.

Alderman Hanrahan said he would corroborate the President's statements, and that he favored the Gerst bill and believed the people of Buffalo did also.

Alderman Beckel made similar statements. He thought that lower rates would bring more patrons to the telephone company and greater profits.

This speaker was the last of those who favored the bill. He was followed by John G. Milburn of Buffalo, who told how the much-vaunted bill, after discussion, had to be taken back to New-York for repairs. He said that he received the proofs of the revised bill after he retired on Sunday night. Gen. Tracy was ill and unable to attend, but desired to be heard, and he himself also desired a hearing. Counsel for other telephone companies join in asking for a hearing on the new bill, and for these reasons he asked a two weeks' adjournment. His own position was that the situation presented no occasion for legislative interference with the telephone companies' right to fix the charges for service rendered.

In answer to questions, he said that the lowest rate in Buffalo for a telephone is $50, but for $5 a person can be listed with another subscriber and get the benefit of the instrument and the cataloguing of his name. The bill, if enforced, would result in a poor service, and he believed that the people would rise up against it and demand its repeal. He promised to present a report from the chief electrician of the London Telephone Company, showing that there could be no fair comparison of prices between the two countries.

Mr. Stern objected to an adjournment, saying that the companies knew all about the bill.

Mr. Brandagee, for the Utica and Syracuse Telephone Company, insisted that he wanted to discuss the measure and also asked for an adjournment.

John A. Delehanty, for the Albany Telephone Company, objected to closing the hearing now, and asked an adjournment, in order to prepare amendments. Representatives of the New-Jersey Telephone Company also asked for delay, so as to be heard, claiming that all interests were not identical.

Mr. Stern finally agreed that a reasonable adjournment would be fair. The committee decided to adjourn for two weeks for a final hearing.

Indications appeared down town yesterday that the Metropolitan Telephone Company hopes to secure the aid of subscribers in its fight against the effort at Albany to reduce rates by legislation. The morning mail delivered to subscribers the following circular:

General Offices the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company,
New-York, March 4, 1895.

Dear Sir: Representations have been made by those who are supporting a bill now pending in the Legislature concerning telephone rates, that they are authorized to represent a large proportion of the telephone subscribers in New-York City. If you have not authorized the use of your name in that connection, will you kindly sign and return the inclosed postal card?

THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A postal card to be mailed to the company, and attached to the circular contained the following above spaces for names and addresses:

We have not authorized any one to act for us or use our name in connection with proposed legislation affecting the telephone business in New-York City.

President Siedenburg read the circular from the rostrum of the Cotton Exchange. He said his purpose was to inform members that the Exchange had been active in the movement for reduced rates, and had appointed a committee to join with committees from other organizations in urging the legislation proposed. He thought this statement should be made to remind members of the situation, although individual subscribers might, of course, sign the postal card for the telephone company if they so chose.

NEW-YORK'S POLICE JUSTICES.

The Bill to Legislate Them Out of Office Opposed by Mr. Gerry.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The committee room of the Assembly Cities Committee was crowded to-day when a hearing was given upon the Lawson bill to remove the present New-York City Police Justices, and which provides for the appointment of nine Police Magistrates.

Elbridge T. Gerry opened the hearing by making an apology for taking up the time of the committee. He had attempted to have the bill amended in order to protect the poor children of New-York City. As President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Gerry asked that the measure be radically changed from its present shape. The bill as it stood was a deliberate slap in the face to Recorder Goff, whom all respected and never doubted his ability as a criminal lawyer.

The bill asked unreasonable things. It proposed to take out of the hands of the General Sessions all commitments of children and put them into the hands of a court of Special Sessions comprised of five Judges who knew but little of crime and criminals. It was wrong that the whole scheme of criminal jurisdiction in New-York City should be upset. But few people knew of the bill in New-York. The Judges of the Court of General Sessions knew nothing about it, and the press had not demanded it. The bill as proposed made no provision that while appeals were pending for the custody of depraved children they should remain in possession of the society which Mr. Gerry represented. This should be provided for. The bill further failed to make provision for proving the eligibility of those who desired appointments as one of the five proposed Justices. The bill was in some ways just, but it had undoubtedly been drawn by amateurs, and was a scheme of "padding."

Joseph Larocque differed with Mr. Gerry, and argued for the bill. It had not been drawn by amateurs, unless such men as James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Henry R. Beekman, William B. Hornblower, Charles C. Beaman, and Albert Stickney could be termed youthful and inexperienced lawyers. The bill had not been drawn to put some one out of office, but for a more systematic manner of conducting judicial matters in New-York. Recorder Goff knew of the bill, and Mr. Larocque thought, favored it. Mr. Larocque represented, he said, the Committee of Seventy.

Lewis L. Delafield, another representative of the same committee, favored the bill, on the principle of reform. There were Police Justices in New-York City, he said, who were unfit for the bench.

Here Mr. Delafield was interrupted by Mr. Foley, who said that many of these Judges were superior to the gentleman who criticised them.

A long argument in favor of the bill was then made by Mr. Delafield, who mentioned the same prominent lawyers in favor of the bill as did Mr. La Roque.

After Mr. Delafield had finished, Police Justice Feltner mentioned some of the features in the bill which, he claimed, were unjust. The bill was aimed at conditions which existed to the satisfaction of New-York City. If it passed, it would destroy the jury system of the city, and would upset things generally. It would cause an enormous amount of confusion in the settlement of cases in the metropolis.

Police Justice Taintor followed his colleague in arguing against the bill. He termed himself one of the "Lay Judges," stating that he was not a lawyer, but that six of the Police Justices at whom the bill was aimed were lawyers, and good ones, too. They came up to the requirements of the bill, but Justice Taintor could not see why one who was not a lawyer could not attend to the details of the position.

The members of the committee had gone out during the discussion, and Mr. Foley interrupted Judge Taintor to move that the hearing be adjourned for a week, owing to the absence of a quorum. Mr. Wray of Kings was in the chair. He stated that it was unnecessary to adjourn for a week. The bill had twice been considered, once at a joint hearing. He suggested an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Foley protested against this, insisting upon an adjournment for a week, and made a motion to that effect. An amendment to the motion was made by Mr. Halpin to adjourn until to-morrow morning. The amendment prevailed, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Foley protesting against the lack of faith of the Republicans, who, he said, had promised a further hearing.

After the committee adjourned, Messrs. La Roque and Delafield agreed with Mr. Gerry to allow the bill to be amended so that children arrested by Mr. Gerry's society could be retained by it, pending an appeal from a commitment.

MILITARY DRILLS IN SCHOOLS.

Arguments for the Passage of the Bill Now Before the Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The Finance and Ways and Means Committees of the Senate and Assembly, respectively, this afternoon gave a hearing on the bills providing for military instruction in the public schools of the State.

Prof. J. A. Golden, representing the New-York Board of Education, argued for the measure. He said the drill was most valuable as a physical training. It also caused a more manly bearing, and produces orderly habits. It quickens the intellect, and stimulates the scholars to study, in order to secure promotion. Socially it is a powerful factor in its working among the boys of the rich and the poor, who stand shoulder to shoulder in the companies. Prof. Golden cited numerous instances of approval from schoolmasters in other cities.

To Senator Mullen he said that in the country districts squad drill could be used to advantage. Some 50,000 veterans of the late war live in the State, and from them can easily be procured the necessary teachers of drill. He asked the committee to come to New-York City and see the school children go through the manual, stating that the American Guard there now numbers 10,000 boys, who are the coming soldiers of the Nation. The believers in the bill ask the committee to report it favorably as an aid to patriotism.

Gen. Wingate, speaking for the Grand Army of the Republic, urged the committee to consider the bill favorably, on the ground that it is the only solution of an important problem. The movement is spreading rapidly, and finding favor everywhere. It abolishes class distinctions, and offers strong inducements to good habits and studiousness. The appropriation is asked for to provide armament. Parents willingly provide the uniforms, but arms will cost about $140 for a company of fifty boys, and guns will cost about $6 each. He did not believe the State could make a better investment.

Col. H. H. Adams, Commander of Lafayette Post, No. 140, New-York, said the objects of this bill are dear to Grand Army men. There are 7,000,000 boys in the public schools of the Nation. Well trained, they will form a military force equal to that of any country. The drill will improve the boys in every way, making them better citizens, and obliterating social lines. He presented letters from Governors of forty States, indorsing the plan proposed, also 150 editorials from leading papers in this country.

Col. Henry T. Bartlett of New-York said the bill was patriotic, and tended to teach the youth of the land to love their flag, and become good citizens. The hearing was then closed.

M'SORLEY USED HIS REVOLVER AS A CLUB

His Employer, McDonald, Had Accused Him of Abusing a Horse.

William McSorley was held in $3,000 bonds in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination to-day on a charge of assaulting Joseph McDonald, sixty years old, Friday night.

McDonald, who is a well-known coal dealer at 546 West Twenty-eighth Street, l

GARVEY TO BE TRIED AGAIN

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES FAVOR THE FAMOUS "ASTOR TRAMP."

Judgment of the Lower Court Reversed—The Frowsy Gentleman Not Properly Found Guilty.

John Garvey, the "Astor tramp," will not down. He came to the surface again yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, which, in solemn session convoked, granted to Mr. Garvey a new trial.

Justices Van Brunt, Follett, and O'Brien were on the bench. Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle appeared for the People, and Mr. Stayton for Garvey. The arguments were practically the same as those presented before Judge Patterson on the motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and, at the conclusion of the arguments, Chief Justice Van Brunt gave the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the lower court, and ordering a new trial.

The presiding Justice said there was no evidence to show that the verdict recorded was the verdict as found by the jury, which was for unlawfully entering a building, and the verdict was then amended, so as to add the words "with criminal intent," which was the charge in the indictment. The jury, he said, did not find a general verdict, but found a verdict only for what it thought the defendant was guilty of, and that was for unlawfully entering a building. To constitute a crime it must state the intent, either with the intent to commit a larceny, or with intent to commit malicious mischief.

The jury found him guilty of neither. If it had found him guilty that would mean as charged in the indictment. But it only found him guilty of "unlawfully entering a building." This verdict was improperly recorded, it was held, and the defendant canont be made to suffer for a crime of which the jury has not found him guilty. The matter really resulted in a mistrial, the Chief Justice said, and the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered.

So the frowsy gentleman who enjoyed the great glory of taking a nap under the roof of Mrs. William Astor will figure once more as a defendant if the determination to prosecute him is adhered to. Pending the decision in his case, Garvey has been in the Tombs, much to his satisfaction.

VICTORY FOR DAUGHTER'S ESTATE

Miss Colton's Executors Get a Box of Money Those of Her Mother Wanted.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of the executors of the estate of Miss Martha Colton in the suit they had brought against the administrators of the estate of Mrs. Abigail Colton to determine the ownership of a box and its contents in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, the contents being $60,000 and a lot of valuable papers.

Mrs. and Miss Colton were mother and daughter. The former died Nov. 30, 1893, and the latter twenty-seven days before, Nov. 3, 1893. The mother made a will eighteen years ago, leaving all her property to the daughter and appointing her the sole executrix of her estate. Miss Colton also made a will in which she left $1,000 to a Miss Humstone, and the income from the balance of her estate to a Miss Edith Man, on condition that the two beneficiaries take care of her mother during the latter's lifetime. After the death of the mother the part of the estate that was left for the mother's lifetime to Miss Man was to go to Miss Theodosia Cook, the niece of Miss Colton. The executors of the estate of the daughter were Collis P. Huntington, Isaac E. Gates, and Augustus H. Allen.

As Miss Colton died before her mother, the Surrogate appointed administrators of the estate of the mother, with the will of Mrs. Colton annexed. These latter administrators were John Cummings and Mrs. Caroline McLane Martin, the latter the married widow of Mrs. Colton's son, Gen. David D. Colton, who, with Mr. Huntington and others, composed the syndicate that built the Pacific Railroads.

The executors and the administrators of the estates of the mother and daughter both claimed the box in the safe deposit company. The latter company came into court and filed an interpleader which relieved it from litigation in the matter, and left the two parties to fight it out.

The issues between the representatives of the two estates were tried some time ago before Justice Lawrence, Frederic R. Coudert and John B. Talmadge representing the daughter's estate, and Andrew Wesley Kent appearing for the administrators of the mother. It was brought out that, after the death of Miss Colton, Augustus H. Allen called at her residence and took charge of her effects, which were in a desk, among them being a wallet in which was a paper purporting to be a deed of conveyance signed by Mrs. Colton in which she gave her property to her daughter. This was made out in 1883. It was asserted by the other side that this deed of conveyance was invalid, and they showed that in 1891 Miss Colton, in an action in the Federal Courts, swore that she possessed absolutely no property except a lot in Greenwood Cemetery.

Justice Lawrence decided that the burden of proof to show the invalidity of the conveyance rested on the administrators of the estate of Mrs. Colton. In the decision handed down the Court holds that the administrators have not proved their case, and gives judgment for the executors of the estate of the daughter, and awards to them the box in the safe deposit company and its contents.

DECISION FOR GOVERNMENT.

Importers Must Take Burden of Proof as to Their Sumatra Tobacco.

Among the decisions handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was one which gives a signal victory to the Government in the case of the United States against E. Rosenwald & Brother.

The judgment of the lower court in favor of the importers is reversed, and the Collector's classification of Sumatra tobacco is sustained.

This case is more than usually important because the refunds claimed by importers of Sumatra tobacco under the tariff of 1883, still unpaid, amount to over $1,000,000. The effect of the decision may enable the Government to prevent any recovery at all by the importers. It will also probably prevent any future similar claims for refunds.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in 1892 gave a decision in the Blumbin case which seemed so favorable to importers and so final in its nature that the Government was on the point of paying all the refunds, and had, in fact, paid over $100,000, when it was determined to test the question involved again before the Supreme Court in Washington in the case of Erhardt, then Collector of the Port, against Schroeder. The decision in that case was more favorable to the Government.

The controversy in the present case of Rosenwald & Brother is complicated. The tariff of 1883 provided for two rates of duty on leaf tobacco. Tobacco of which 85 per cent. was suitable in size and fineness of texture for wrappers and which was so light that more than 100 leaves were required to weigh a pound was to be classified at 75 cents per pound; all other leaf tobacco at 35 cents per pound.

The importers have always claimed that a large part of the tobacco classified by the Collectors at 75 cents should have been classified at 35 cents, and numerous suits have been brought to recover the difference of 40 cents per pound.

The importers have always claimed that the Government method of examining tobacco in order to discover its real characteristics was unlawful, and the quantity examined was insufficient to determine its classification. The litigated cases have invariably turned upon the burden of proof and the true construction of the statute.

Another much disputed point has been the application of the percentage and weight tests provided by the tariff of 1883.

The importers must in future prove that the average weight of leaves examined is heavier than 1-100 of a pound before making a protest.

The case was argued before Judges Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman by United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane for the Government and W. Wickham Smith for the appellees.

MRS. BELL DID NOT APPEAR.

Her Action Against Mrs. Mullins for Slander Had to be Dismissed.

What promised to be a very entertaining trial came to an end yesterday in the Superior Court. The plaintiff in the case was Mrs. Josephine Bell, the defendant was Mrs. Celestine Mullins, whom Mrs. Bell had sued for $50,000 for slander, and Henry Maillard, the millionaire confectioner, was the central figure.

Mrs. Bell several years ago brought an action in the Superior Court by which she attempted to establish herself as the wife of Mr. Maillard, notwithstanding the fact that he was married to another woman. That case never came to trial, a settlement having been brought about, under the provisions of which Mrs. Bell released him from all further claims.

The action for slander arose from an occurrence on the 18th of March, 1893, at the Hotel San Marco, St. Augustine, Fla. Mrs. Mullins had gone there with Henry Maillard, at the request, it is asserted, of his son, for the benefit of Mr. Maillard's health. Mrs. Bell is said to have learned who the companion of Mr. Maillard was, and she left for Florida in haste, and, arriving at the hotel, sought out Mrs. Mullins.

When the two women met there was a war of words and a personal encounter. Each made bitter accusations against the other, and during the quarrel the words which Mrs. Bell complained of as slanderous were used. Mrs. Mullins denied that the particular words were spoken by her, although she conceded that she had made use of some remarks after she had been assaulted by Mrs. Bell. The case was dismissed yesterday by Chief Judge Sedgwick because Mrs. Bell did not appear. She is said to be out West.

UNITED STATES APPEAL CASES.

Four Decisions of the Lower Courts Were Affirmed Yesterday.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower courts in these cases: In the libel suit of McCaldin and others against the steam propeller Amos C. Barstow, to recover compensation for damages sustained in a collision with the tug Garfield, off Pier 4 East River, the decision of the District Court that both vessels should be condemned for contributory fault was sustained.

In the case of Jacob A. Brown, who broke an arm by falling over a "runway" built across the sidewalk by the Flynt Building and Construction Company while altering a building in Adams Street, Brooklyn, and sued for damages, the judgment of the lower court that the defendant company was not culpable was affirmed.

The decree of the District Court that the collision in the North River, off Pier 15, between the ferryboat Montclair, belonging to the Hoboken Ferry Company, and the steam lighter Cement Rock, belonging to the Easton and Amboy Railroad Company, Jan. 3, 1893, was due to the negligence of the Montclair is not avoiding the Cement Rock, was affirmed.

The decree of the District Court that the responsibility for the collision Aug. 15, 1893, in the East River, off Grand Street, between the ferryboat Dakota of the Brooklyn and New-York Ferryboat Company and the Olive Baker, belonging to W. E. Walsh and others, devolved solely upon the Olive Baker, was also affirmed.

DAVID GIDEON'S APPEAL.

Asks the General Term to Declare Dwyer's Denunciation Actionable.

A feature of the fight between David Gideon and Philip J. Dwyer was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday upon an appeal from the recent decision of Justice Barrett overruling the demurrer which was interposed by Dwyer to Gideon's complaint in his action to recover $50,000 damages for slander.

The action arose over a remark made by Dwyer at the clubhouse stand of the Sheepshead Bay race course, June 30, 1894, when, it is alleged, he charged Gideon with being no sportsman, declared that he had to leave Nashville on account of a turf fraud, and had had trouble at the Louisville Jockey Club for crooked practices. Dwyer demurred to this complaint upon the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, but Justice Barrett overruled the demurrer, and held that the words complained of were actionable. Dwyer appealed from this decision, and the main argument presented to the appellate court in his behalf was that the words complained of were not actionable, inasmuch as they did not charge any criminal offense, nor refer to Gideon's business.

It was contended in Gideon's behalf that the words upon which the suit was based were actionable, as they had injured him in his trade, business, and vocation.

The court reserved its decision.

A CIPHER CAUSED THIS ACTION.

Bartolomy Olifiers Still Trying to Get $12,000 for Columbian Lampions.

Such a little thing as a cipher has caused Bartolomy Olifiers to sue Perry Belmont, J. Armstrong Chandler, and Robert J. Hoguet for $12,000. Mr. Olifiers is a maker of lampions for decorative illuminations. During the Columbian celebration the defendants composed the Committee on Art Decorations, and they gave an order to the plaintiff to furnish 400,000 lampions for the illuminations.

He went to work on the order. Afterward he was told that the order should have been for 40,000. He says he had the 400,000 made at that time, and he made a claim on the city for $12,000. The city refused to pay the claim, and he seeks to hold the members of the committee responsible.

Mr. Harris, for the defendants, yesterday filed a demurrer to the complaint in the Court of Common Pleas, asserting that the plaintiff could not hold his clients liable as they stood in the relation of servants of the city. Judge Giegerich said there had evidently been a mistake in the use of a cipher for a period. He took the papers and reserved decision.

John O. Mott Has Resigned.

Assistant United States District Attorney John O. Mott handed his resignation to United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane yesterday, to take effect May 1.

Mr. Mott was appointed in October, 1890, when Edward Mitchell was District Attorney. During his five years of service he has been chiefly engaged in conducting cases in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. His successor has not yet been named.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices except Justice Jackson.

No. 11, Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file certain stipulations and exhibits granted. Announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 709—August Bergemann, appellant, vs. Edmund A. Backer, Sheriff, &c.—Submitted.

No. 857—Sam Downing, alias Sam Hickory, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 863—John Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 880—The United States, appellant, vs. Eugenia R. Sweeney, administratrix, &c.—Submitted.

No. 756—Charles Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. the Elmira Savings Bank.—Argument continued by Edward G. Herendeen and James C. Carter for the defendant in error and concluded by Edward Winslow Paige for the plaintiff in error.

No. 813—Count Joseph Telfener, plaintiff in error, vs. George W. Russ.—Argument commenced by J. L. Beeler for the plaintiff in error and continued by Clarence H. Miller for the defendant in error.

The day calendar for Wednesday, March 6, will be as follows: Nos. 813, 813, 4 original, 770, 893, 894, 915, 812, 842, 192.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Before Wallace; Lacombe and Shipman, J.J.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

101—Winnett vs. Steamship Delaware. 102—Higgins vs. Steamship Gypsum Prince. 103—Goldsmith vs. National Steamship Company. 104—Hendricks vs. Gonzalez. 105—Sanborn vs. Steamship Beaconsfield. 106—Tebo vs. McAllister. 107—Harris vs. Steamship Nutmeg State. 108—Tracey vs. Steamship Nutmeg State and Steamship Monitor. 109—Merritt vs. Steamship Wandraluna. 110—Starace vs. Steamship Hindoustan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar—Case on.

7—Illinois Steel Company vs. Kilmer Manufacturing Company. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the accounting of Joseph Pool, assignee.—Argued by James W. Hawes for appellant, Herman Aaron for respondent.

John Cunninghan, appellant, vs. William B. Davenport, Public Administrator, &c.—Argued by J. Stewart Ross for appellant, James J. Rogers for respondent.

Richard Keenan, as administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Rufus O. Catlin for respondent.

Benjamin Crosby vs. William Clark, appellant.—Argued by W. Van Amee for appellant, Daniel Finn for respondent.

Emma M. Haskins, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Ellis H. Roberts & Co., appellants, vs. John Buckley and another, assignors, &c.; Catharine Haines, administratrix, &c., vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jennie Hochstrasser, appellant, vs. George B. Martin and another.—Motion for filing new undertaking granted.

Eugene Smith, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Frederica Rentz.—Motion to modify judgment denied, without costs.

Agnes Mickee, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Company; People ex rel. Ferdinand W. Chase, appellant, vs. Edward Wemple, &c., Controller, &c.—Motions for reargument denied; $15 costs.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 526, 138, 145, 131, 4, 162, 165, 129.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, J.J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Painter vs. Globe Loan and Trust Company. 2—Frost vs. Clark. 3—Parker vs. Tostevin. 4—Glover vs. Pirold. Class II.—5—Matter of Schneider. 6—Melville vs. Chase National Bank.

Class IV.—7—Patterson vs. Knapp. 8—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 9—Sturgess vs. Campbell. 10—Wagner vs. Ferris. 11—Lublin vs. Jacobsen. 12—Edminster vs. Pacific Bank.

Class VII.—13—Johnson vs. Thorne. 14—Bacon vs. Weiss.

Class VIII.—15—Berliner vs. Berliner. 16—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 17—Clancy vs. White. 18—White vs. Koster. 19—Towell vs. Jarvis. 20—Reed vs. Tone. 21—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 22—Branchhausen vs. Branchhausen. 23—Mills vs. Husson. 24—Jorgensen vs. Squires. 25—Heeb vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 26—Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Carson. 27—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Navarra. 28—Shutte vs. Tietz. 29—Jay vs. Wolfe. 30—Bennett vs. Wittner. 31—Boehm vs. Shea. 32—Sullivan vs. Columbian Fire Insurance Company.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes upon, 1—Altman. 2—Baruth. 3—Bauer. 4—Bauman. 5—Besthoff. 6—Bloomingdale Brothers. 7—Brenan. 8—Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 9—Buttenwieser. 10—Cahn & Son. 11—Calhoun. 12—Denzer. 13—Eckstein. 14—Edwards. 15—Fetzer. 16—Fromme, A. 17—Fromme, H. 18—Hoffmire. 19—Holland. 20—Leary. 21—Ludwig. 22—McCann. 23—Mahlstadt. 24—Merry. 25—Meyer. 26—Mitchell. 27—Moser & Heidenheimer Matting Company. 28—National Automatic Fire Alarm Company. 29—Nelson. 30—O'Brien, L. 31—O'Brien, M. 32—Quaintance. 33—Robertson. 34—Samuelson. 35—Schmidt. 36—Silverblatt. 37—Sire, B. 38—Sire, M. 39—Sommers. 40—Stokes, E. D. 41—Stokes, W. E. D. 42—Sturman & Son. 43—Sulzberger. 44—Weller. 45—Williams. 46—Commonwealth Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2574—Knauth vs. O'Brien. 1350—Fortunato vs. Frank. 2539—Webster vs. Pritchard. 1962—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 201—Doremus vs. Bull. 1969—Queripe vs. Queripe. 1971—Rehfeld vs. Rapp. 1972—Hurst vs. Dodge. 1973—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 1975—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 1978—Griffing vs. Crave. 1979—Gaul vs. Forbes. 1981—Constable vs. Hardenbergh. 1983—Carmalt vs. Ramsey. 1984—Same vs. same. 1988—Beach vs. Beach. 1990—Heller vs. Cohen. 1993—Walkins vs. Mayor, &c. 1994—Jones vs. Stewart. 1995—Leary vs. Leary. 2015—Ford vs. Davidson. 2017—Luckemeyer vs. Barker. 2018—Prascone vs. Carpentels. 2019—Hastings vs. De Vaux. 2020—Baumgarten vs. Nichols. 2021—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 2022—Armour vs. Licomb. 2023—Reubel vs. Taylor. 2024—Same vs. same. 2025—Deck vs. Mayor, &c. 2026—Jaques vs. same. 2032—Barnum vs. Wiley. 2044—McDonnell vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 2045—Davies vs. Kaesemeyer. 2046—Kaufman vs. Kaufman. 2047—Laidley vs. Laidley. 2048—Market Fulton National Bank vs. Stadwell. 2049—Wilson vs. Woodward. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2052—Schuster vs. Braunsdorf. 2053—Chambers vs. Smith. 2054—Schuster vs. Hass. 2055—Epstein vs. Binghamton Trust Company. 2056—Austin vs. Davies. 2057—Adler vs. Kohn. 2058—Rabinet vs. Rabinet. 2059—Mount Morris Bank vs. Lyon. 2060—Kessler vs. Ligerwood. 2061—Lavelle vs. College of St. Francis Xavier. 2063—Hornberger vs. Miller. 2064—Lowry vs. Gibbins. 2065—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 2066—Lowe vs. Lowe. 2067—Gay vs. Baird. 2068—Cooke vs. Gray. 2069—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 2073—Moore vs. Lord. 2075—Grunhut vs. Fogarty.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2075.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned February term. Case on. No day calendar.

O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

384—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2886—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. In Part III. room, Common Pleas. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2346—Underwood vs. Ostenheld. 2855—Muschenheim vs. Renwick Club. 2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 2930—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Berkleman. 2480—Stelling vs. Groh. 2395—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 2745—Curtiss vs. Mott. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 5465—Clemens vs. Anthony. 2807—Bilton vs. Florence Iron Rivet Company. 2567—Barker vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 2683—Parretto vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 5946—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 5992—Fox vs. Roberts. 2321—Gavigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2514—Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company vs. Gorman. 1993—Schuyler vs. Schuyler. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co. 2610—Phelps vs. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. 2517—Hamilton Bank vs. Pinkham. 2518—Same vs. same. 2519—Same vs. same. 2520—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until March 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J., Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

12—Hofman vs. Serxas. 13—Winterson vs. Hitchings. 14—German Exchange Bank vs. New-Jersey and San Domingo Brewing Company. 15—Same vs. same. 25—Cree vs. Bristol. 36—Winterson vs. Hitchings. 49—Bloomingdale vs. Steubing. 57—Orvis vs. Curtis. 80—Same vs. same. 64—Carey vs. Gay Brothers & Co.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1061—Landauer vs. Frischen. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

157—Kalisch vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

356—Solomon vs. Cohn. 747—Pohl vs. Pohl. 731—McDonald vs. McDonald. 625—Warden vs. Warden.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. 940—Woodward vs. Jones. 942—Belner vs. same. 964—Murphy vs. Hopper. 983—Waldheimer vs. Russell Ice Cream Company. 1098—Bronbank vs. Manning. 833—Irving vs. Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 1700—Beyer vs. Clark. 1081—Edelmuth vs. Schwarzschild. 1040—Dobson vs. Hagen. 931—Stronzer vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 932—Weiss vs. same. 879—Hamilton vs. The Mayor, &c. 735—Klein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 79—Tompkins vs. Devlin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1142—Lapetra vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1332—Zimmer vs. Power. 1165—Kurkwitz vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1223—Nye vs. Witten. 1249—Siebert vs. Allhouse. 1225—Yates vs. O'Farrell. 1100—Connolly vs. Thorp. 609—Dressler vs. Hard. 858—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 955—Bates vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1030—Dobson vs. Herbert. 1431—Field vs. Inter-State Street Railway Company. 1150—McClymont vs. Butler Brothers. 1161—Little vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1174—Lepreto vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1032—Kilpatrick vs. Mandeville. 1159—Foulke vs. Thalmessinger. 1076—Zwelfel vs. Schlickwein. 1217—Hill vs. Buttel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—At 2 P. M.: 1032—William C. Noyes. 973—Mary A. Buchan. 993—Mary A. Barbineau.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Alexander Melville, Frank Roosevelt, Henry Uelhof, John McConvill, Abraham J. Post, Catherine Hollings. At 2 P. M.: Emily Given, John S. Tuttle, Isidore Bladey, Harriet J. Winpress.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—1043—Bertha Hamm.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1398—Sicher vs. Brail. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Bremner vs. Hallanan. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 1424—Woolboch vs. Young. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 1429—Conway vs. Rollen. 1432—Zimmermann vs. Hug. 1433—Kepes vs. Fuchs. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 3428½—Frank vs. Weiss. 325—Tannenbaum vs. Mendel. 375—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 1374—Kalisher vs. Gelewski. 1375—Tuch vs. Tuch. 1377—Hitchcock vs. Bernard. 373—Stege vs. Pettit. 1306—Heyman vs. Smadbeck. 1320—Tynberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1394—Lyons vs. Blumenthal. 3433—Newmark vs. Macy. 334—Kidney vs. McGrath. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1331—Volkman vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 990—Donnelly vs. Carr. 1138—McKesson, Jr., vs. Zipris. 1140—Brown vs. Flannery. 1140½—Sweeney vs. Dennison. 1182—Muldoon vs. Littauer. 702—Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company vs. Cantor. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 1154—Doll vs. Popper. 1336—Deisz vs. Palmer. 125—Lee vs. McDowell. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 704—Gray vs. Beakes. 517—Levy vs. Bachrach. 1221—Agowan Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 1280—Sparrow vs. Barber. 242—Schofield vs. Schneider. 1247—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1231—Moss vs. Ball. 1017—Luckemeyer vs. Company. 113—Hagen vs. Abstbaum. 251—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 910—Stephens vs. Dickinson. 3006—Reid vs. Sexton. 1064—Lawrence vs. Hilgers. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 23 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3389—Sickles vs. Keppick. 1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital. 1209—Smith vs. Godfrey. 3390—Sickles vs. Mahler. 3391—Same vs. same. 1115—Menken vs. Robinson. 152—Stein vs. Steindler. 1356—Schultze vs. Flannery. 1006—Gelb vs. Levy. 547—Davidson vs. Woodward. 535—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 536—Iselin vs. same. 607—Denig vs. Haskell. 414—Brigham vs. Callahan. 40—Hill vs. Bachrach. 164—Cahone vs. Audley. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstone. 1192—Schafer vs. Gordon. 183—Iselin vs. same. 1196—Uplegroove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 506—Frank vs. Rabiner. 1195—Chapin vs. L. Candee & Co. 1371—Schmidt vs. Eppers. 39—Schulberg vs. Guttermann. 1283—Dagedorn vs. McCabe. 3204½—Treadwell vs. Deming. 1086—Roth vs. Dumont. 1087—Same vs. same. 1099—Falk vs. Landauer. 1085—Roth vs. Ruff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3538—Kumberger vs. Ramayon. 3555—Carmody vs. Gouraud. 3684—Jacobi vs. Rhoner. 3665—Sunberg vs. Bloch. 3589—McGuire vs. Frowley. 3580—McLanahan vs. Avery. 3587—Johnson vs. Zollikoffer. 3654—Goldman vs. Gordon. 3612—Davis vs. Bonn. 3608—Westheimer vs. Lauppe. 3655—Haag vs. American Dunlap Fire Company. 3402—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hummer. 3527—Rolston vs. Robertson. 3009—Bruce vs. La Blache. 3464—Tassenden vs. Simon Blaut Company of New-Jersey. 3590—Schimper vs. Tuttle. 3472—Carbon Dioxide and 3. Company vs. Steele. 2784—Jackson vs. Royal Benefit Society.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1435.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.

1—George King, John Downs, James Otis, George E. Young, James Otis, and Edward Sullivan. 2—James Cruikshank. 3—George Murray (2.) 4—John O'Hearn. 5—William C. Applegate and Charles Fischer. 6—William Smith. 7—George Wilson and John Dolan. 8—William Stoppa. 9—Daniel Carroll. 10—Thomas Casey, Henry Hall, and William Hartnet.

Pleadings.—1—Annie Fensal. 2—John Carroll. 3—Albert Rosenfeld. 4—Frank E. Smith. 5—William Green. 6—George Wellington. 7—William Collins and John Nelson. 8—George B. Townsend and Benjamin A. Dare. 9—Valle Luigi and John Carbono. 10—John Fay. 11—James Rawle. 12—Patrick Collins. 13—Edward Dolan. 14—Eugene Hunnemneder. 15—Charles Fash. 16—Edward Walsh. 17—Porter B. Van Dusen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Hare and Bradley for the people.

1—Christano Capozzo. 2—Daniel F. Slattery. 3—William McGee. 4—Allen Garfield. 5—Charles Haase, William Murray, and Henry Haase. 6—Clara Smith. 7—Tiny Wolf. 8—John Regan. 9—Thomas J. Stein. 10—Lorenzo Sciaro. 12—Frank Smith. 13—Matillo Richio (2.) 13—James De Barberi. 14—Ferdinand Trefoglo. 15—Lena Schott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

1—James Hughes (4.) 2—Joseph Johnston. 3—Joseph Austerowich. 4—Thomas C. Manteli. 5—William Stocks and John Callanan. 6—Thomas McLean, John Lyden, and Michael Walthers. 7—Patrick J. Enright. 8—Joseph Fitzpatrick. 9—William O'Day and William Gilbertson. 10—Waverly Williams. 11—Morris Loffelholtz (2.) 12—Timothy Walsh. 13—Bernard J. Reilly.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—McManus vs. Garrett—William B. Anderson. Graziadio vs. Gill—James J. Nealis. Laing vs. Rector, &c., of the Church of the Holy Nativity—William B. Bristow. Valentine vs. Terhune—William G. Davies. Mulligan vs. Cannon—James W. Hawes.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Lipman vs. Stevents—Adrian T. Klernan. Matter of Hammond—Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Leavitt vs. Leavitt—Edward Jacobs. Steinmuller vs. Hummel—A. C. Anderson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Charles G. Graburn vs. Peter Miller—Oscar E. Langner.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Birmingham Brass Company vs. Joseph P. Carney—M. A. Lesser, Kate J. Rosenham vs. Louis E. Rosenham—Joseph C. Rosenbaum.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Bartlett, J.

178—Corry Register Company vs. Chauncey Real Estate Company. 189—Campbell vs. Friedlander. 195—McGee vs. Anglo-American Association. 194—Dietzel vs. Weber. 9—Schoemaker vs. Bass. 53—Matter of Beer for writ of certiorari. 25—Schiller, executor, vs. Malone. 32—McKay vs. McAdam, administrator. 34—McGinley, administrator, vs. McAdam, administrator. 63—Miles, Jr., vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 64—Reilly vs. Newman. 65—Levy and another vs. Brieleln et al. 66—Welher vs. Welher et al. 67—Schuman vs. Lynch. 68—McIntosh vs. Larkin. 69—Manning vs. Button. 70—Mondorf vs. McGuire. 71—Buckley vs. Walsh. 72—Schneider vs. Furey. 73—Gardiner vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 74—Seiter vs. Seiter. 76—Costigan vs. Costigan.

CITY COURT—Part 1—Clement, J. Part 2—Osborne, J.

963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1067—Weir vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 959—Hughes

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A NUMBER OF SALES REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Property at Broadway and Broome Street in the List—Details of Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the executors of Walter Langdon of Hyde Park 488 to 492 Broadway, northeast corner of Broome Street, 62.10 by 100, with five-story iron-front building. The price is not stated, but is believed to be about $375,000. The same firm has sold for the Langdon executors 436 Broome Street, between Broadway and Crosby Street, 21 by 118, with old building, at about $50,000. For the African Methodist Episcopal Church the same firm has sold the property at 216 to 220 Sullivan Street, between Bleecker and West Third Streets, 85 by 100. The firm was also the broker in the sales of 135 to 141 West Tenth Street, of the leasehold of 52 East Tenth Street, and of the dwelling at 21 West Eighteenth Street, hitherto reported in The New-York Times.

Mr. L. Napoleon Levy has sold to Dr. Valk, at about $25,000, the four-story and basement dwelling, 146 East Thirty-seventh Street, 14 by 60 by 98.9.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for Peter Wagner the American basement brick and limestone dwelling 31 West Sixty-eighth Street, 17 by 58 by 102.2.

Mr. Peter Wagner has sold to Beverley Ward, at about $26,500, the similar dwelling 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, 16 by 58 by 102.2.

Messrs. Schrag & Rechtberg, with M. Kayser, have sold for the Morrison estate to Edward Heyman, at $67,000, the five-story building 158 West Twenty-third Street, 22.9 by 98.9.

Mr. John P. Leo has sold to E. M. Morgan, General Superintendent of City Delivery at the Post Office, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 583 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 43 by 100, at $12,500. This is the last of a row of five recently completed by Mr. Leo.

Messrs. Underhill & Francis have sold for the White estate, at $30,000, the dwelling 57 East Thirty-first Street, 21.5 by 55 by 98.9.

The following were elected members of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday: John A. Weekes, Jr., lawyer; H. Livingston Rogers, broker, and Frank Lord, real estate broker.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $6,950, to S. Marks, the lot at 852 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $42,700, to Hugo Freudenthal, 184 and 186 Division Street, north side, 22.9 feet east of Norfolk Street, 44.7½ by 78.3 by jog 13.4 by 3 by 10.8 by 3.4½ by jog 14.1 by 56.6½, with two six-story brick tenements, with stores, and the right to an alley leading to Norfolk Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, 293 and 295 East Tenth Street, the first being the northeast corner of Avenue A. The corner, 24 by 109.4, with two four-story brick flats, with stores, sold for $44,750, to Charles Smith. The piece adjoining, 23.10 by 109.4, with four-story and basement brownstone and brick flat, was bought by William Meyers at $24,000.

In the Exchange Salesroom, on Liberty Street, Mr. George R. Read sold, by order of Mary P. Sturges's executors, 91 and 93 Pine Street, 40.7 by 41.6½ by 38.3½ by 21.7 by jog 2.4 by 21.1, with four-story brick buildings, to T. H. Wells at $22,200.

The auction sales set down for to-day to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, east side of King's Bridge Road, 25.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25.3½ by about 117 by 25 by about 121, with two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,850.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Hudson, referee, 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 192 Madison Avenue, west side, 74¼ feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 49.4½ by 145, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling, with two-story brick stable in rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 44 Suffolk Street, five-story brick flat, by Ludwig F. J. Anger of 118 East Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $20,000.

Topping Street, east side, 309 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, two-story frame stable, by Frank W. Hard of 1,755 Crane Place; cost, $300.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, one-story frame workshop, by Louise Henrich, 775 Prospect Avenue; cost, $175.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 103 feet east of First Avenue, five-story brick tenement, by George C. Banzer of 1,712 East End Avenue; cost, $14,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, 254.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Paul B. Pugh of 478 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; cost, $96,000.

No. 416 West Sixty-eighth Street, four-story brick dwelling, by August Zinsser of 501 West Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 187 feet east of Bergen Avenue, ten five-story and basement brick flats, by Eliza J. and M. Dunn of 264 West Eighty-ninth Street; cost, $230,000.

Nos. 364 and 365 South Street, four-story brick stable and wagon house, by B. A. and J. W. Jackson of 260 Henry Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 28 Delancey Street, five-story brick flat and store, by Henry Korn of 61 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $17,000.

No. 31 Cherry Street, by Peter McCormick, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 East Forty-second Street, by Anna P. D. Parsons, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling and offices; cost, $3,000.

Oosterdyk Avenue, northwest corner of Mechanic Street, by Mina Keppler, alterations to three-story frame tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 306 East Fifteenth Street, by Auguste Lilienthal, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,970.

No. 2,271 Third Avenue, by Henry Rausch, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,700.

No. 137 West Eighty-second Street, by M. Louise Hall, alterations to five-story brick flat; cost, $1,000.

No. 55 West Nineteenth Street, by Charles F. Spang, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 231 Seventh Avenue, by Charles Fleury, alterations to four-story brick flat and store; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 12 Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, by Henry Morgenthau, alterations to two-story brick clubhouse and store; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 49 and 51 Chrystie Street, by A. K. Ely, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $4,000.

No. 5 Cedar Street, by B. F. Wheelwright estate, alterations to four-story and attic brick factory and office; cost, $1,000.

No. 111 West Eighty-fourth Street, by James W. White alterations to five-story and basement brick flat; cost, $40.

Nos. 245 and 247 Water Street, by Richard J. Chard, alterations to five-story brick offices and store; cost, $450.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Throop Avenue, northwest corner of Floyd Street, one-story shop and stable, 32 by 25; cost, $1,000. John Denges, owner.

Third Street, south side, 209.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four four-story apartment houses, 22 by 69 each; cost, $7,000 each. Louis Bonert, owner.

Park Place, north side, 200 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue, six three-story and basement, and one two-story and basement dwelling houses; six, 17.10 by 43; one, 18 by 43; cost, $5,000 each. William H. Reynolds, owner.

Park Place, north side, 350 feet east of Underhill Avenue, five two and a half-story and basement buildings; two two-story and basement dwellings; six, 17.10 by 45; one, 18 by 45; cost, $4,500 each. Same owner.

Nassau Avenue, southwest corner Vandam Street, three-story frame flat for store and three families, 20 by 53.6; cost, $4,500. Anna and Charles Krauss, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 5.

MONROE ST, 94; Wilson L. Cannon, Jr., referee, to Julius Miller..... $9,000
CEDAR ST, 123 and 125, and 120 and 122 Liberty St; James G. Wallace and wife to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 250,000
FRONT ST, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson Square, 25x140; Nathan Hutkoff and wife to Isaac Silverstein..... 1
CEDAR ST, 123 and 125, also, 120 and 122 Liberty St; Newbury H. Frost to James G. Wallace..... 250,000
74TH ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 25.8x100; Clara Bryce to Margaretta Card..... 1
88TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; James B. Gillie and wife to William H. McLeod..... 23,000
3D AV, 1,655; John M. Shepherd, executor of Oliver L. Shepherd, deceased, to Benjamin B. Johnston... 28,500
AVENUE A, or Eastern Boulevard, w s, 77.2 ft s of 85th St, 25x75; Louis Clauder and wife to Christian Clauder..... 6,000
80TH ST, s s, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Harry Isaacs to Amelia Isaacs..... 1
89TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 100 x100.8; William R. Stewart and others to Joseph J. Schreiner and another..... 33,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1231; William F. Cunningham to Edward C. Sheehy. 13,250
87TH AV, 2,204; Frances M. Wilmurt to Louis Bloch..... 41,000
105TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Patrick Cassidy and another to Judson S. Todd..... 1
FOREST AV, e s, 139 ft s of Home St, 19x107.8; John W. Decker to Michael Gebhard..... 1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Welch St, 100.9x irregular; Archibald K. Greener to Mary E. Cumming..... 1
45TH ST, 33 West; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Mary H. Lester..... 18,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft n of 74th St, 17x82.6; Flora Kaufman to Bertha Grosner..... 1
104TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Felice Cancro to Tehedore Cancro..... 1
129TH ST, s s, 24.11 ft e of 7th Av, 75 x25; Benjamin Gillespie to John Unger..... 10,000
127TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus Frey and others to Gregorio De Quesada..... 14,500
144TH ST, s s, w corner of Convent Av, 24.11x94.5; Judson S. Todd to John J. McGrady..... 1
119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x100.11; Daniel R. Kendall to Richard C. Voth..... 1
MONROE ST, 69; Benjamin Berkowitz and wife to Lipe Lunitz..... 1
WILLETT ST, 133; Jacob Lunitz and wife to Benjamin Berkowitz..... 1
STANTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 16.8x64; Marie J. Bernhardt to Emma M. Mellert..... 1
AVENUE B, e s, 70.6 ft s of 9th St, 23.6x83; Joseph Wolf and wife to Henry Wolf..... 350
VARICK ST, 98; Lucien Oudin, referee, to Joel E. Hyams..... 12,300
AVENUE B, e s, 70.6 ft s of 9th St, 23.6x83, and other property; Maggie F. Wolf to Henry Wolf..... 350
6TH ST, s s, 180.3 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; John Grasenauer to Charles Guntzer..... 33,800
23D ST, n s, 325 West; Emanuel Mansbach to Henry Youngs..... 1
22D ST, n s, 286.3 ft e of 3d Av, 19.9x 75; executors of Elizabeth R. B. King to John Mullane..... 7,750
31ST ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; Annie M. Sadler to J. S. Todd..... 1
25TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Louise Rayner to Charles Vanefent..... 3,000
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 100x75.6; Anna J. and William F. Lennon to Simon Adler and another..... 1
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, and127.8; Eugene C. Potter and wife to William C. Adams..... 60,000
72D ST, 134 West; William C. Adams and wife to Richard C. Volk.. 65,000
72D ST, s s, 375 ft e of West End Av, 27x102.2; R. Clarence Dorsett to Eliza M. Dorsett..... 1
72D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x204.4, to 73d St; Pheba C. Rapelye to same..... 1
70TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 80x100.5; Margaretta Card to Clara Bryce..... 10
85TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x102.2; William Stainton to James King..... 1
95TH ST, s 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Hattie B. Allen to Minnie D. Verdery..... 22,500
48TH ST, 545 West; John Healy and wife to Michael J. Lehane and wife. 1
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Robert H. Mathews and wife to Frederick Folz..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Folz and wife to Adam Muller..... 4,000
31ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Clarence L. Speyers, trustee, and others to Ella T. Rudkin, ¼ part..... 14,937
SAME PROPERTY, ¼ part; Clarence L. Speyers and others to same..... 14,937
PLEASANT AV, or AVENUE A, w s, 33.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x66; William H. Newman, referee, to Arthur Ingraham..... 1,650
PLEASANT AV, or AVENUE A, w s, 95.11 ft n of 122d St, 15x100; same to same..... 5,500
HOUSTON ST, 287; Samuel Blumberg and wife to Samuel Beck and another..... 1
137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Emil A. Mayer to Alice L. Mayer..... 1
WALL ST, 65; Eliza F. Richards and others to Adele de Talleyrand Perigord, Duchesse de Dino..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.10; Sarah J. Steelet to Howard D. Hamm..... 1
10TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 53d St, 25.5x60; George B. Juckett to Francis H. Dowley..... 10
10TH AV, w s, 49.7 ft n of 52d St, 25.5x100; same to same..... 1
AVENUE B, w s, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 20x64.6; Edward H. Harrigan to Annie M. Harrigan..... 1
HORATIO ST, n s, 118.4 ft w of Greenwich St, 23x84, and other property; George P. Welcher to Henry B. Welcher..... 10
BROOME ST, 145, and 35 and 37 Ridge St; Marcus Seliger and wife to Solomon Marculescu..... 1,875
PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Warren St, 80x55; Nellie F. Cantwell to Thomas M. Cantwell, 1-7 part.... 500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOT, Mary E., to H. E. Pierrepont; 18 West 54th St, 5 years....$60,000
ASTON, William K., and wife to O. D. Munn; e s of 5th Av, 25 ft n of 58th St, 2 years..... 40,000
BLOCH, Louis, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; 2,204 8th St, 2 years..... 2,750
BARRY, Mary E., to Tarrant, Putnam and another, trustees; n s of 96th St, 357 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years. 15,000
GAWTRY, Mary L., to H. E. Gawtry; n s of 30th St, 220 ft e of Madison Av, demand..... 3,300
SAME to same; same property, demand..... 5,000
HUTSON, Eliza, to Johanna Fleischmann, executrix, and another; s s of 154th St, 226.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 23,000
HANRETTY, Thomas, and wife to James I. Corsa; Vyse Av, Lot 473, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,500
HUTTLING, George, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Union Av, 317.4 ft n of Denman Place, 1 year..... 5,000
HOOPER, Charles T., to Abbie T. B. Briggs; s s of 126th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 4,000
HAHN, Kate, and another, to B. Currey; n s of 131st St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,500
HAMM, Howard D., to Sarah J. Steele; s s of 113th St, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 5,000
HYAMS, Joel E., to Leon Levy; 98 Varick St, 5 years..... 9,000
KIDANSKY, David, and others to E. J. Murray; n s of Delancey St, 52.8 ft e of Lewis St, 1 year..... 2,000
KATZ, Sigmund, and wife to B. J. King, 342 East 76th St, 3 years. 11,000
SAME to same; 344 East 76th St, 5 years..... 11,000
KING, John, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n e corner of Madison Av and 69th St, 2 years..... 60,000
LOUGHRAN, Thomas R., and wife to Jennie Guldet and others, executors; 209 East 116th St, 5 years,... 25,000
LEMON, Anna J., and another to Margaret T. Ludlow; 728 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 30,000
SAME to the Greenwood Cemetery; 730 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 30,000
LIEBERICH, Katharina, to Louisa Tim; w s of Avenue A, 57.2 ft n of 90th St, 3 years..... 10,000
LUSTIG, Joseph, and wife to Morris Kahn and another; 733 East 9th St, 2 years..... 1,000
LENNON, Anna J., and another to Catharine T. Schieffelin; 726 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 30,000
MULLER, Adam, to Frederick Folz; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,500
McCREADY, Nathaniel L., and wife to Charlotte R. Johnson; 807½ and 805 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000
MULLANE, John, to Donald Mackay, as executor; 221 East 22d St, 5 years 6,700
MILLER, Julius, to John H. Judge, trustee; 94 Monroe St, 3 years. 7,500
McLEOD, William H., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 134 West 88th St, 1 year 10,000
POILLON, Winfield, and wife to E. M. Bailey; w s of Central Park West, 50.5 ft n of 61st St, 5 years. 60,000
RUDKIN, Ella T., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 28 West 31st St, 3 years..... 20,000
ROTHSTEIN, Daniel, and wife to R. S. Blake, as executor; w s of Jackson St, 48.3 ft s of Cherry St, (two mortgages,) demand, 5 years.. 9,500
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to William R. Stewart and others; s s of 89th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 30,000
TYTE, Isabel B., and another to William A. Martin; n w s of Fordham Av, 200.5 ft s w of 167th St, 1 year..... 9,500
THE Gramercy Company to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and another; 34 Gramercy Park, demand..... 25,000
UNGER, John, to Benjamin Gillespie; e s of 7th Av, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 2 years..... 3,000
VOTH, Richard C., to Daniel R. Kendall; n s of 119th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) 2 years..... 48,400
SAME to William C. Adams; 134 West 72d St, demand..... 5,500
YUNGS, Henry, to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 325 West 23d St, 3 years..... 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Isaac Danenberg..... $32,500
HOLLY, Augustus F., to Henry Wiener 6,000
HOOPER, Charles T., to A. S. B. Briggs 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Charles Weinberg..... 30,233
SAME, to Emma L. Roche..... 16,109
McCORMACK, Isabella, to R. C. Dorsett 20,313
ORMISTON, Anne, to R. C. Dorsett.. 5,627
PASKUSZ, Jacob, to Henry De F. Weekes 1
SICKLES, Daniel E., to Bertha Epstein 4,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to M. E. Isaacs..... 11,000
Same to New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men..... 20,000
SAME to Helen E. McDowell..... 7,500
WYMAN, William C., to Gideon Fountain 1
SWANTON, James F., to Tefft, Weller & Co..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ANGER, George F., to Granciato Basile; 695 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years.. 720
BOUTZ, Philip, to Jacob M. Loss; 26 Pike St, 2 years..... 720
DOLLARD, Patrick A., to A. Zwilenbart and Martin Grasser & Co; 65 Greenwich St, and 26 Trinity Place, 3 years, 3,000
HELLINGER, Leopold, to William Heuer; store, 941 Columbus Av, 6 years 1,350
LOUGH, Susan B., to William B. Moran; 155 and 159 West 51st St, 10 years, $8,800..... 4,500
SOULIER, Rosina A., executrix, to Michael Freydel; 5 Clinton Place, basement, 5 years..... 1,140
SEYMOUR, Charles A., to Gustav A. Linke, store, &c.; 503 5th Av, 7½ years 5,000
THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR, New-York, to Lyman S. Andrews; e s Mercer, 239.3 ft n of Waverley Place, 26x100, 21 years..... 900
SAME to same; w s of Broadway, 109 ft s of Clinton Place, 26x100; 21 years 3,600
SAME to Joseph Naylor; s s of Clinton Place, 154.7 ft w of University Place, 25x120, 21 years..... 600
SAME to same; s s of Clinton Place, 79.7 ft w of University Place, 25x 120, 21 years..... 600

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BLEECKER ST, 2; Hubert Hoetzel against Francis E. McCracken, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.
34TH ST, s s, 143.9 ft e of 2d Av, 21.3 ft front; Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks against William Ferris, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
148TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Gustav H. Haulenbeck against Franklin E. Thurston, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
36TH ST, 252 West; Mark J. Straus against Jacob W. Riglander, (partition.)
MONROE ST, 94; Louis Aaron against Wolf Mitz, (action to convey half interest.)
82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19 ft front; Warren B. Smith against Oscar Ehlers, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
64TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25 ft front; William Hughes against Mary A. Walsh, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
22D ST, Lots 378 and 379, 16th Ward, 16.8 ft front; Frida Reiner against Oliver J. Wells, (action to cancel deed.)
12TH ST, 530 East; Joseph Schultz against Louis Spero, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

8TH AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 111th St, 50.6 ft front; Martin J. Co. against Peter W. Ostrander, owner and contractor $2,589
SAME property; Best & O'Reilly against same..... 267
SAME property; East River Terra Cotta Company against same..... 157
SAME property; Allan A. Irvine against same..... 380
SAME property; Frederick Hafner against same..... 525
8TH AV and 111th St, n w corner; William T. Wood against same..... 991
SAME property; Pasquale Altieri against same..... 2,500
62D ST, 236 to 242 West; William H. Canet against O. W. Kirchner, owner and contractor..... 422
93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25 ft front; Robert Ferguson against James Horton, owner; A. G. Pucci, contractor..... 140
86TH ST, 436 East; Albert V. O'Connor against J. Hooker Hamersley, owner; Josiah McLaughlin, contractor 50
MORNINGSIDE AV and 118th St, s e corner; James P. Duffy against William H. Luth, owner and contractor 190
113TH ST, 152 East; Philip Grauer against Sarah Steele and Robert Matthews, owners; W. & H. Bell, contractors 102
117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 152 ft front; same against J. J. Macdonald, owner; same contractors 102
HILL AV, e s, 300 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25 ft front; Robert Moore against Louis D. Carter, contractor; John T. Lake, owner..... 583

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:26|Sun sets...5:57|Moon sets...3:32

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:43	3:17	9:08	9:25
Governors Island	3:08	3:36	9:48	9:54
Hell Gate	5:01	5:29	11:16	11:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Fontabelle, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Russia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	7:00 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) March 6.—Adirondack, Kingston, Feb. 28; Aleppo, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Belgenland, Antwerp, Feb. 23; Copoc, St. Lucia, Feb. 25; Havel, Bremen, Feb. 26; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 19; Saller, Bremen, Feb. 23; Scotia, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 27; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Yumuri, Havana, March 2; Werra, Genoa, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, March 7.—Viola, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 26; Elysia, Gibraltar, Feb. 21; Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 28; Laleham, Gibraltar, Feb. 20; Paula, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, March 9.—Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 22; Croma, Dundee, Feb. 22; Santiago, Nassau, March 5; Umbria, Liverpool, March 2.

SUNDAY, March 10.—Angerton, Gibraltar, Feb. 22; La Normandie, Havre, March 2; Ontario, London, Feb. 23; Persia, Havre, Feb. 22.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, March 5.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Manhansett, (Br.,) Duck, Bristol Feb. 14, via Swansea, with mdse. to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.
SS Sagamore, (Belg.,) Voss, Tampico Feb. 21, via Matanzas, with mdse. and passengers to William Johnston & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.
SS Finance, Daly, Colon Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) Spedding, Manoas Feb. 15, via Barbados, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.
SS County Down, (Br.,) Craig, Cardenas Feb. 21, via Matanzas, with sugar to order; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.
SS Managua, (Br.,) Turner, Huelva Feb. 10, via Gibraltar, with iron ore to Simpson, Spence & Young.
SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS City of St. Augustine, Gaskill, Jacksonville Feb. 2, via Bermuda, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company; vessel to Warren Ray.
WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS America, for London; Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.; Jason, for Port Maria, Jamaica; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Kansas City, for Savannah; Ems, for Bremen, via Southampton; Nomadic, for Liverpool; Merida, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.; Williamsport, for Philadelphia; Peconic, for Madeira, Gibraltar, &c.; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Columbia, for West Point; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Lebanon, with two barges, for Portsmouth.
Bark Havana, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 5.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Fastnet today.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.
SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Stencken, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York and Baltimore March 3.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar today, and proceeded for Algiers, Genoa, and Naples.
SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from New-York Feb. 23 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.
SS Neustria (Fr.) sld. from Naples for New-York March 2.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Rio de Janeiro March 3.
SS Massasoit, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Feb. 19 for Liverpool and Bristol, passed Holyhead to-day.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Feb. 19 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Chollerton (Br.) sld. from Flume for New-York Feb. 28.
SS Clement, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Para for New-York March 2.
SS Vogtland, (Br.,) Capt. Houston, from York Jan. 28, arr. at Cape Town March 2.
SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Leenaer, from New-York Feb. 11, arr. at Antwerp March 3.
SS Attila, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New-York Feb. 9, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.
SS Sheerness, (Br.,) Capt. Norman, from New-York Feb. 14, arr. at Rosario yesterday.
SS Fürst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York on Oriental excursion, arr. at Smyrna to-day.
SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, from New-York, arr. at Barbados March 2.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Cayadutta Brick Company of Gloversville; capital, $60,000. Directors—Curtis S. Cummings, Oscar L. Everest, Calvin H. Abbe, Edgar A. Spicer, and Albert M. Banker, all of Gloversville.

Dolson-Warnock Shoe Company of the town of Southport, Chemung County; capital, $16,000. Directors—Willard L. Dolson, William H. Warnock, Charles F. Hurlbut, John Brand, and Albert J. Daniels of Elmira.

Troy and Cohoes Shirt Company of Cohoes, to manufacture, sell, and vend shirts, collars, and cuffs and all kinds of wearing apparel; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. H. Morrison of Lansingburg, F. Beirmeister, Jr., and C. Leggett of Troy.

The Sunshine Medicine Company of Schenectady; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. W. Bates, H. S. De Forest G. W. Von Vranken, Mary T. Graves, and William Nickelas of Schenectady.

Fairhaven Shirt Company of Troy, to manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs, and cloth garments; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. F. Crosby, F. T. Platt, A. A. Crosby of Troy, W. R. Mosher of Fairhaven, Vt., and F. A. Gifford of Valley Falls.

American Folding Basket Company of New-York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—John G. Rouse of Belaire, Md.; J. E. Swiddender and George Skinner of Rosebank, Richmond County.

Customs Service Examinations.

In addition to the examinations formerly held for the Customs Service, examinations will be held commencing April 2, for the following positions: Junior clerk, messenger, watchman, attendant, foreman, janitor, and porter.

Applications to enter any of these examinations must be made upon the prescribed form, to be obtained from the Secretary, and must be filed in the office of the Secretary before the close of business on March 18.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENT HOUSE

615 Fifth Avenue,

(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)

Fireproof Throughout.

These recently finished apartments (42 feet on 5th Av. by 100 deep) have every modern convenience. Being annexed to BUCKINGHAM HOTEL BY FIREPROOF BRIDGE, tenants can enjoy the exclusiveness of a superb home with the privileges of the best hotel life. All apartments complete for housekeeping. Kitchen and working departments an especial feature. Particulars furnished by applying on premises.

"THE CROISIC."

CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.

Entrance 7 West 26th St.

Two desirable suites, two rooms and bath each, to let; also single room furnished.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or

United States Mortgage Company.

59 Cedar St.,

Agent and Attorney for Owner.

One elegant corner flat of eight rooms in the HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, 200 to 210 West 57th St., to rent, furnished, with or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.

247 5th Av.

Beautifully-situated, sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

25 EAST 77th ST.—To let unfurnished to strictly private family. This small house contains many rooms, is modern, and is handsomely decorated and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,900. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

29 WEST 37th ST.—To let unfurnished, two to five years' lease, to strictly private family only; house is of medium size and in good order; seen between 2 and 4 by permit only; rent, $3,200. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

SAVE TIME AND RENT BY CALLING AT west side headquarters for houses and apartments; great variety in style and lines. STEVENS, 9th Av., 93d.

TO RENT—Riverside Drive—House beautifully located on Riverside Drive, near 82d St; rent, $3,000 per annum. Address Owner, P. O. Box 940, for particulars, and for permit to examine.

A COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY AND EXTENSION dwelling to let on East 15th St., close to Stuyvesant Park; rent, only $1,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LEASE—Handsome four-story 25-foot dwelling, with extension; just above 23d St. and close to 5th Av.; rent, $2,800. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS. BARGAINS!!!
13 East 30th St., 21 feet—Very low price.
118 West 39th St., full size—Adjoins Broadway.
40 East 53d St., superb medium size and extension.
46 East 58th St., full size, large extension.
8 and 10 West 71st St., superb medium size and extension and
14 East 75th St., magnificently "FURNISHED," finished, planned, and built. Dining-room extension. Full-sized dwelling.
N. B. ☞ Extra fine light!!

MANY PATENTS EXPIRE

Far-reaching Effect of the Supreme Court's Decision.

CHEAPER INVENTIONS FOR THE PUBLIC

Electric Light and Power Companies Have Been Anticipating the Decision in the Bate-Sulzberger Case.

The decision that the United States Supreme Court handed down on Monday in the case of the Bate Refrigerator Company against Ferdinand Sulzberger and others affects more property interests than any decision that the court has heretofore rendered, unless it be the one rendered in the legal-tender cases.

The court decided that the date of issue of, and not the date of application for, a United States patent determines whether or not it expires coincidentally with a foreign patent granted for the same invention.

Under the law, if an inventor secures a United States patent before obtaining one for a foreign Government, his patent will run for seventeen years; but if he secures his foreign patent first his United States patent will expire at the same time as the foreign patent.

The public will, within a few months, obtain the benefit of the open competition in the manufacture of many telephone, electric light, and other inventions, which have heretofore been expensive to the purchaser or subscriber.

The Bate-Sulzberger case was begun in the United States District Court in this city, and was decided by Judge Townsend, who followed a decision that Judge Wallace had rendered in a similar case, and found for the defendants. The case was of such importance that it was at once certified to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decision of Judge Townsend was confirmed and the case expedited by certification to the United States Supreme Court.

The amount involved in the case at issue was of slight moment, but the principle contended for by the plaintiffs entered into thousands of patent rights, and the case was carefully watched by most of the prominent patent lawyers in the country whose clients' interests were at stake.

There were other cases on the Supreme Court calendar that involved the same question, but because the Bate case would be heard much sooner than the others, it being nearer the head of the calendar, the interest centred in it, and when it was reached for trial, many briefs were filed by lawyers whose clients had similar interests that would be affected by the decision.

At the time the case was argued The New-York Times mentioned the great interest that was taken in it, and the prominent lawyers who appeared, and yesterday it gave fully the vital points in the decision.

The question involved and decided in the Bate case has been before the United States Supreme Court in two other cases within the last ten years, but in both of the other cases it was decided that the foreign patents had not expired, and no decision on the point was rendered.

In the Bate-Sulzberger case all other points were eliminated, and the decision was confined to an interpretation of the statute under which the defendants claimed that the patent had expired.

Thousands of patents that until yesterday were thought to have value because of their unexpired terms expired with the decision written by Justice Harlan.

Leonard E. Curtis of Kerr & Curtis, patent lawyers, said yesterday that the decision would largely affect all electric light and electric power interests, and would tend to cheapen to the public every service in which electricity is the controlling element. He has for years been counsel to the Westinghouse companies, and to him a reporter for The New-York Times was referred by Westinghouse officials yesterday. He said:

The Westinghouse companies will be greatly benefited by the decision, as it will end much litigation that has been begun because I have for years advised that the law should be interpreted as it now has been. The public will derive many benefits now that it otherwise would not, because contractors and others were afraid of infringement suits if they purchased and operated the power plants that we furnish. This fear will no longer affect them, and, as costs of litigation will not have to be taken into account, electric light and power plants should be materially cheapened.

The companies that will be the most materially affected by the decision are those that hoped to prolong their patent rights by withholding their applications for American patents until their foreign patents were about to expire. These withheld patents have mostly to do with the incandescent electric lights, distributors, and a great number of patents on the telephone instruments.

Officials of the American Rubber Company, the so-called Rubber Trust, said yesterday that the decision would not affect that company at all, as for years past its manufactures have been protected by superior skill and material rather than by patents. The company owns a few patents that were granted years ago and were purchased merely as a matter of form when it bought out the factories and business of their owners. The patents have always been infringed, the officials said, but so slightly did it affect them that, with few exceptions, the company has never bothered to bring suits to protect itself, but has found a greater protection in the excellence of the manufactured article.

At the General Electric Company's office, in Broad Street, it was stated that the effect of the decision had long been discounted, and the only way that it will affect the company will be in the manufacture of the incandescent light, and even in respect to that it will make but little, if any, difference, as a circular has been prepared for some time in which it is announced that the selling price of the lamps has been reduced.

The Metropolitan Telephone Company's officials said that the company will not suffer any loss, as its plant is so extensive and its service so generally accepted that the effect of the decision will be hardly felt, although the Bell company may be affected. There were three patents on the telephone transmitter which were considered of great value that expired with the decision of the Supreme Court. They belonged to the Western Union Telegraph Company by assignment from Mr. Edison, but some time ago the telegraph company sold them to the Bell company. They would have run for fifteen years longer had it not been for the decision.

SOME RESULTS OF THE DECISION

Many Broad Patents Held by the General Electric Company Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Much interest is shown in the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday to the effect that the life of an American patent terminates contemporaneously with a previously-granted foreign patent on the same article, because of the belief that it will invalidate the Edison patents, by virtue of which the telephone monopoly has been able to charge excessive rates.

Commissioner of Patents Seymour showed a disinclination to-day to go into the subject of telephone patents, confining himself to the assertion that the decision in the Bate refrigerator case left the question of these patents in statu quo.

The Edison patents, which were granted in this country in 1892, had been really applied for in April, 1877. They had been granted in England in July, 1877, expiring in England in 1891, so that they expired in Great Britain before they were granted in the United States.

The telephone people have maintained that the time of a patent should be reckoned from the date of granting, and not from the day of application. The Supreme Court settled this question yesterday in a way which cannot be misunderstood. It affirms the decision previously rendered by the United States Circuit Court regarding the carbon transmitter owned by the Bell company, which hoped to extend its control for fifteen years more.

It is said at the Patent Office that many broad patents owned by the General Electric Company undoubtedly are disposed of by the decision of the Supreme Court, including Edison's patent upon the incandescent lamp and on the "multiple arc" system of distribution.

The transmitter controlled by the monopoly has really been the chief obstacle to the lowering of the price of telephones. Now that the Supreme Court has swept away the chief source of strength of the monopoly, it is expected that rival companies will become very active and the public will look for cheaper telephones before the end of this year.

It must not be taken for granted that the telephone people will relinquish their hold without a fight. They have an immense capital and extraordinary facilities, and may be depended on to make life burdensome for organizations which may attempt to bring the telephone within reach of persons of ordinary means.

The Supreme Court decision directs attention to the fact that there is a wide difference in the terms of patents granted by foreign countries. In Great Britain the term is fourteen years, and in France twenty years. In Canada the term is five, or ten, or fifteen years, according to the desire of the patentees and the amount of taxes he is willing to pay. This graduated scale was put into practice as an aid to manufacturing, it being reckoned that a patentee would prefer to manufacture for fifteen years at a reasonable rate of taxation. Russia issues patents running three, five, and ten years, and the taxation plan also prevails there. In Belgium the term is twenty years, and in Germany fifteen years. Annual fees are exacted in Germany. The Patent Office of that country is considered by investors to be the most arbitrary in the world.

The reason given for making the life of a patent in Great Britain expire at the end of fourteen years is that in that country a man starting to learn a trade was required to serve an apprenticeship of seven years, and the authorities thought it would be equitable to give patentees who might be forced to serve this term at least seven years to get the benefit of their invention.

It is believed at the Patent Office that yesterday's decision will have the effect of inducing inventors to apply for foreign patents at the same time that they make application in this country. There are about 2,000 patents on file at the Patent Office on which foreign patents have also been granted. The decision in the Bate case, taken in connection with the ruling of the Commissioner of Patents, which will take effect April 15, requiring activity on the part of patentees and limiting the time for taking appeals, will tend to discourage the manipulation of patents by unscrupulous monopolies and keep down the cost to the public of valuable inventions.

THE GREATEST SUFFERERS.

Companies Whose Patents Were Respected Will Feel the Decision Most.

BOSTON, March 5.—Mr. Frederick P. Fish, one of counsel for the General Electric Company, says that the Bate decision by the Supreme Court will not really affect the company to any appreciable degree, although, of course, the company would have been glad to have had a different decision.

The only patent of any consequence affected is the fundamental patent on the incandescent lamp, which, under the patent, expired last November, while if the decision had been the other way the patent would have run until January, 1897. This patent has never been really respected, in spite of the many decisions in its favor, and competition and the development of the business have brought the price of lamps down so low that the control of the market depends more on the ability to manufacture a good lamp at a low cost than upon the upholding of the patent.

Mr. Fish is also one of the counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, and he stated that the decision would hardly affect that company at all.

"The companies that will be the most seriously affected by the decision," he said, "are those owning patents that have been respected and that would have some time yet to run if the decision had been the other way. There are many such cases.

"The decision construes the statute contrary to the probable intention of Congress, and was forced upon the court by bungling language in the law. If an inventor applies for a patent in the United States and in Canada at the same time, and the Canadian patent is issued promptly, and the patent in our Patent Office is hung up for a year or so, as is frequently the case, through no fault of the applicant, instead of running seventeen years after being issued in this country, as it would if no foreign patent had been secured, it will run during only the remainder of the Canadian term in the case cited.

"If he neglects to patent his invention abroad, it can be used in foreign countries without benefit to him. It is probable that Congress will enact a law that will place American holders of foreign patents in a fairer position."

International Bell Telephone Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The annual report of the International Bell Telephone Company, filed with the Secretary of State to-day, shows: Capital stock, authorized, $1,700,000; capital actually issued, $1,297,200; debts, $170,000; assets, $1,467,200.

WRECKED BY A NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION

A Business Block in Anderson, Ind., Destroyed—Heavy Loss.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 5.—The most destructive natural gas explosion in the history of the Indiana gas belt occurred here at 4 o'clock this morning.

A seventy-five-thousand-dollar business block on the Court House square was blown over all the central part of the city. In the building were the When Clothing Store, Prather's shoe store, Hadley's drug store, and a large number of business offices and halls on the upper floor. Fire followed the explosion, which was like an earthquake, and the ruins of the building burned. The loss on the building and contents is total, and will reach $400,000.

The fronts of all business houses in the neighborhood of the explosion were demolished, paved streets ripped up, and telephone cables torn down.

A falling wall caught Fireman Gustin and crushed his arm.

Insurance Agent Under Arrest.

Porter V. Van Duezen, an insurance agent of 28 Varick Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery. The complainant is Proprietor Lasson of The Financial Review, a Wall Street publication, who alleges that Van Duezen brought him a large number of advertisements, which were afterward found to be forgeries.

Van Duezen declined to talk of his arrest, and was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail.

THREATENED TO GET HOT

But the Meeting of the Brooklyn Educators Was Rather Tame.

MR. BOUCK WISHED TO BE BELLIGERENT

Other Members of the Board Were Not Offended at Mayor Schieren's Words—For Teachers' Retirement.

The meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday afternoon was not as exciting as was anticipated.

At one point the debate threatened to become warmer than usual. That was when ex-President Bouck offered a resolution rebuking Mayor Schieren for statements reflecting upon the honesty of the board. Mr. Bouck was inclined to be belligerent, but the other members of the board did not seem to be so much offended by the Mayor's criticism, and Mr. Bouck's resolution was tabled.

"Charges have been made by the Mayor," said Mr. Bouck, "against members of this board, of bribery and corruption."

There were cries that Mr. Bouck should not speak for the board, but for himself.

"Very well, then," said Mr. Bouck, "I will speak for myself."

He was persuaded to postpone his remarks until the standing committees have reported.

Col. John Y. Culyer, Chairman of the Committee on Boys' High School, recommended the appointment of H. I. Alden as Assistant Principal of the Boys' High School at a salary of $1,400. Col. Culyer said that it was necessary to have an Assistant Principal for that school. The board agreed to the appointment.

Mr. Bouck was then given the floor again. "As I stated before," he said, "we have been charged with bribery and corruption. I think we should take notice of it. I therefore offer the following resolution:

If one-half of the stories of bribery and corruption are true, they ought to be thoroughly investigated and ventilated.

"Has Mayor Schieren made that statement?" asked President Swanstrom.

"That is his statement in a newspaper," replied Mr. Bouck. "I suppose it refers to the older members of the board."

Charles E. Teale said he was not surprised that Mayor Schieren had made the statement.

He referred the board to the case of Janitors Story and Echelkamp, who confessed to having paid for their positions, which was investigated by a committee. He recalled the fact that the resolution of censure adopted by the board was opposed by Commissioners Black, Bouck, Buttrick, Dressen, Drummond, Murphy, Somers, Weber, and Woodworth.

Mr. Bouck declared that Mr. Teale's statement of the case was untrue.

"I will always vote to dismiss men who pay for their appointments," he said. "If we had shown a little righteous indignation when the charges were made, we would have been more respected than we are. If the Mayor believes such things, we ought to investigate."

Henry W. Maxwell said the Mayor had good grounds for his charges. A committee had found ground for them. He opposed Mr. Bouck's resolution, and moved that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. Bouck called for the yeas and nays, and the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 20 to 12.

The next matter of importance was the report of a committee appointed to draft a Teachers' Retirement bill. The act reported by the committee is as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the teachers in the public schools in reference to a Retirement Fund respectfully beg leave to submit the following:

An act to amend Chapter 583, Title XVII., Laws of 1888, entitled: "An act to revise and combine into a single act all existing special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of Brooklyn," to provide for a Public School Teachers' Retiring Fund.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 15. The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn is hereby given the full care and management of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund created by this act.

The Board of Education shall have charge of and administer said Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund as it shall deem most beneficial to said fund, and shall make payments from said fund of allowances granted in pursuance of this act; and shall, from time to time, establish such rules and regulations for the administration of said fund as it may deem best.

The Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund herein provided shall consist of the following, with the income and interest thereof:

1. The Board of Education may, on and after Jan. 1, 1896, reserve monthly and turn over to said fund 1 per cent. of the salaries paid each month to teachers who shall, prior to that date, elect to come under all the provisions of this act, and the Board of Education may also reserve monthly and turn into the said fund 1 per cent. of the salaries paid each month to all teachers appointed after Jan. 1, 1896.

2. All moneys received by donation, legacy, gift, bequest, or otherwise for and on account of said fund.

3. Such other sums as the Board of Education may deem duly and legally applicable to and for the increase of said fund.

The Board of Education may, by a majority vote of its entire membership, retire from active service any male teacher not under sixty years of age or any female teacher not under fifty-five years of age, who has taught not less than thirty years in the public schools of this State, of which twenty immediately preceding the proposed retirement shall have been in the public schools of Brooklyn.

Each and every teacher retired under the foregoing clause shall receive an allowance annually equal to one-half of the annual salary received by said teacher at the time of said retirement, to be paid in quarterly installments, but no teacher so retired shall receive more than $1,200 in any one year.

Whenever the amount in the Retirement Fund herein provided shall not be sufficient in any one year to pay in full the allowances hereinbefore specified, payment shall be made in due proportion to the amount in the Retirement Fund.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

Algernon S. Higgins, Charles E. Teale, James B. Bouck, Franklin W. Hooper, John Y. Culyer, Committee.

Chairman Higgins made a brief speech in support of the proposed bill. He said that it was entirely just and proper. If passed, older teachers would be able to retire on a fair pension and promotion for younger teachers would be more rapid.

He thought that if hod-carriers could afford to support labor unions, teachers could afford to contribute to such a fund as was proposed. It would be an anchor cast to windward, which teachers would appreciate when they were retired. He moved to refer the bill to the Law Committee, by which it was transmitted to the Legislature.

William J. Lynch was opposed to the proposed bill. He thought that the teachers should be allowed to contribute or not to the fund.

Mr. Bouck said that Mr. Lynch did not understand the act. He said the bill proposed that after Jan. 1, 1896, teachers would be appointed with the distinct understanding that they should contribute to the fund. Those now holding positions in the public schools might do as they chose.

Max Brill thought that the bill should be amended in several particulars.

Mr. Bouck said that the bill should not be delayed, because before the next meeting of the board the Legislature would adjourn and then it would be too late.

The point was raised that there was nothing in the wording of the bill which made it mandatory for any teacher to contribute a cent to the fund. The proposition to refer the bill to the Law Committee was opposed by Mr. Brill, because, he said, as a member of that committee, he would not take the responsibility for acting for the board.

Mr. Maxwell said that the bill did not reflect credit on the business sagacity of the board. The bill proposed to start a pension scheme without a cent to pay any pensions. If fifty teachers applied for retirement under the bill, the board could not offer them any pension, and the fund would be in a state of hopeless bankruptcy for the next twenty-five years.

Mr. Brill said that it was questionable whether the board wanted to go into the insurance business. The teachers themselves should manage the affair, or, better still, place their money in the hands of a concern which could manage it with economy and success.

Eben Miller said that he was opposed to the bill because it would be the entering wedge to a pension scheme of which he did not approve.

Commissioner Buttrick called the bill crude and vague. He asked who would take charge of the proposed fund. The bill provided that the money should be taken care of by the Board of Education, but the City Treasurer had charge of the funds of the Board of Education.

Mr. Lynch thought that a special meeting of the board should be held to consider the bill. This was agreed to after considerable debate, and March 15 was the date fixed for the meeting.

To the surprise of many, the resignation of Principal McAllister of the Boys' High School was not referred to by the board.

The board voted to attend an exhibition by the North American Gymnastic Union, to be given at the Academy of Music March 25.

ALDERMEN'S WEEKLY MEETING

Railroad Matters Subjects of Resolutions—Proposed Trip to See the Baltimore Fender.

Meetings of the Board of Aldermen always attract a considerable crowd to the City Hall, and this seemingly increased the crowd of office seekers that were about the building yesterday. The Aldermen themselves at their regular weekly meeting yesterday were hardly more interesting than usual.

Alderman Randall of the Twenty-fourth Ward offered a resolution directing the legislative committee to oppose Senate Bill No. 563, which was introduced by Senator Rice, and which apparently is intended to prevent the board from granting a franchise to any road that will compete with the Union Railway system in the annexed district. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

President Jeroloman asked that the board appoint Dr. Herman Hackerling physician of Ludlow Street Jail, at $1,000 per year, the appointment to date from Jan. 1, 1895, and the appointee to hold office during the pleasure of the board. President Jeroloman explained that Dr. Hackerling was appointed by Sheriff Tamsen to succeed Dr. John B. Cosby, but the Controller had refused to pay him his salary, as he had discovered that, under the Consolidation act, the appointment should have been made by the Aldermen. This was something that the Aldermen did not know before, as Dr. Cosby had been appointed by the Sheriff. The Republicans, however, did not want Mr. Jeroloman to get away with this patronage, so they referred the matter to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Alderman Ware (Rep.,) of the Eleventh Assembly District asked that the Committee on Railroads be authorized to go to Baltimore, at the city's expense, to examine a new patent life-saving fender for cable and trolley cars which has recently been adopted there, and which, as was told in The New-York Times of Sunday, has been approved by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The question of fitting up the two upper floors of the old General Sessions Court Building was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

Alderman Goetz got five resolutions through the board granting permits for sidewalk soda-water stands in his district. When the Aldermen laughed, Mr. Goetz said he had 200 more such applications, and he thought he would bring about twenty up at each meeting.

Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards got permission to buy a fifteen-ton steam road roller without advertising for bids. It will cost $3,750.

A resolution asking the Legislature to amend the Greater New-York bill so that the Aldermen would not be legislated out of office was, of course, adopted.

The Committee on Railroads will give a public hearing April 11, at 2 P. M., on the application of the North New-York Junction Railroad Company for permission to build a trolley line in the annexed district.

WIDOWS OF THE FIREMEN OBJECT

Petition the Legislature Not to Interfere with Their Pensions.

Between 200 and 300 widows of the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department met yesterday at the headquarters of the Exempt Firemen's Board of Trustees, 174 Canal Street, to remonstrate against the attempt that is being made by three bills in the Legislature to deprive them of their pensions, and to give the money they received to the paid Fire Department.

Mrs. Adelaide Weed, widow of Fireman Weed, who was killed at the Dunning fire in Broadway about 1858, presided. Mrs. O'Hara acted as Secretary.

All signed the petition to the Legislature begging it not to take their pittance from them in their old days. The average age of the signers was over sixty. There are 1,012 widows drawing pensions, 200 sick and disabled firemen, and the Trustees have to bury some 100 firemen and their widows annually. The funds in question, about $100,000 annually, are derived from a 2 per cent. tax on foreign insurance companies imposed in the year 1849.

The Burns Society Incorporated.

The certificate of incorporation of the Burns Society of the City of New-York was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The purpose of the organization is to perpetuate the memory of Robert Burns, to encourage the study of his works, to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, and to cultivate Scottish song and literature.

The Trustees are D. MacGregor Crerar, James R. Cuming, John Foord, James Brand, and Farquhar Ferguson of New-York; John Jardine of Morristown, N. J.; David A. Monro of Brooklyn, John Reid of Yonkers, Charles P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry, George E. Jardine of Rye, Alexander Cooper of Brooklyn, William A. MacBean of Tarrytown, and John F. Thomson of Yonkers.

Night Glass for the Pilots.

At the regular meeting of the Pilot Board yesterday the presentation of the night glass voted to the crew of Pilot Boat No. 21 for saving the crew of the schooner Rose Esterbrook, off Absecom during the recent blizzard, took place.

The pilots expressed great anxiety for the crew of the missing boat, George H. Warren, No. 5, which was last seen on Feb. 7 southeast of Fire Island.

Stevens Institute Sophomores Dine.

The sophomore class of Stevens Institute of Hoboken had its annual dinner at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, last evening. The toastmaster was Wilbur E. Mallalieu. The committee on dinner was composed of James F. Hunter, Gordon T. Hutchins, Henry C. Mathey, Edward C. Warren, and T. L. Torrey.

CHICAGO FULL OF CORRUPTION

Senator Johnson Makes Serious Charges, Not Only Against the City, but Cook County as Well.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Senator Johnson of Cook County created a sensation this morning by offering in the Senate a resolution charging the municipal and county authorities of Chicago and Cook County with boodleism, and calling for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and the House to investigate.

The resolutions charge gross irregularity in the police department of Chicago, that valuable franchises have been bartered and sold by the City Council, in disregard of all rights; that places on the Grand Jury have been bestowed to pay political debts, and that the town assessors have persistently shifted the burden of taxation on the poor, while the wealthy have purchased opportunity to dodge taxation.

To Parade on St. Patrick's Day.

A committee from the Irish societies consisting of James Haggerty, Edward L. Carey, Michael Finnegan, William Malley, John McGuire, Bernard Ford, Terence Donohue, and Dennis Gallagher called at Police Headquarters yesterday and made application for a permit to parade on St. Patrick's Day.

Daniel Meenan, who has been chosen Grand Marshal, accompanied the committee. They also waited on Commissioners Martin and Kerwin and invited them to attend the St. Patrick's Day celebration at Lion Park.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland") at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizeba, via Havana; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig; at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Gulf of Taranto.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam"); at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Progreso, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, from San Francisco, close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New-Zealand, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, March 9.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
For freight passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, March 13
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. East F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.River 35 N.R. | P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMAND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night. Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Williamantic & N.Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect January 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment